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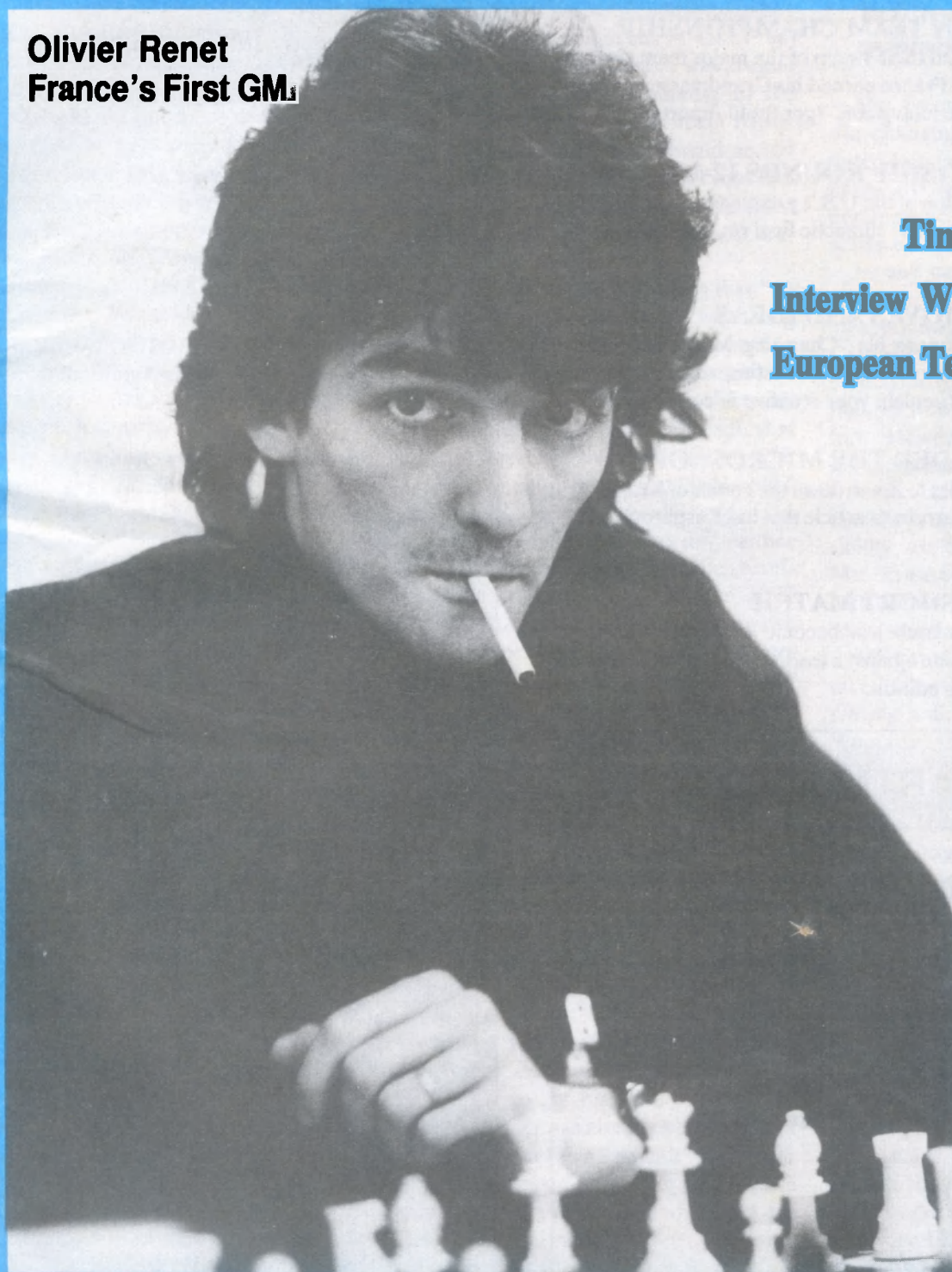
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February 5, 1990

Volume 3, Issue 2

Olivier Renet
France's First GM



Timman-Short Match
Interview With Stuart Rachels
European Team Championship



INSIDE CHESS

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February 5, 1990

Volume 3, Issue 2

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Letter to the Editor

Larry Evans Writes:

Dear Editor:

Why in the name of Morphy does editor Yasser Seirawan make statements that he knows to be false? After spending two pages attacking World Champion Garry Kasparov and praising FIDE president Florencio Campomanes, he writes in *Inside Chess* Vol. 2, Issue 25-26:

"I'd add just one more of Evans' fiascos. He's blasted away at our former FIDE delegate Don Schultz for living the high life while our Olympic players were languishing in poor accommodations. What incredible nerve! In 1982, Evans was the captain of the U.S. Olympic team in Lucerne. When we checked into our hotel, Evans took one look around—and left! He went and checked into the swankiest hotel in town. I never saw Evans during team meetings at our hotel. In fact, I rarely saw him at all. He was the worst captain the U.S. ever had! ...The team did well, but that's a tribute to the players and Pal Benko."

How strange that Yasser fails to take the USCF to task for lodging our players in a "dump" while footing the bill for our FIDE delegation at a five-star hotel.

I was a member of 8 Olympic teams, including the only postwar team which ever won a gold medal for America, and I have long been critical of the USCF for putting the comfort of its politicians ahead of the players.

My records in 1982 show that I checked into a single room reserved by the USCF at the Hotel Rutli on Friday, October 29 (a day before the first round) and checked out on Sunday, November 7—fully 10 days later. So much for the shameless lie that I "took one look around and left."

At the Rutli, the traffic noise was unbearable and the food was mediocre; but when I fought to move the team to quarters as good as those occupied by our politicians, the USCF cried poverty. Of course I would have stayed with the team if my wife (who was visiting her mother in Berlin) had not arrived unexpectedly during the last week of the Olympiad. We

were unable to get a double room because the Rutli was jammed full, so my option was either to park myself or my wife on the floor or in the hallway—or to change hotels.

I walked with Yasser to and from the playing hall on numerous occasions, so I find it inexplicable how he can now claim that he rarely saw me. In no way did changing hotels interfere with my duties as team captain. I continued to take most of my meals with the team at the Hotel Rutli (all the while Mr. Schultz was eating with his fellow politicians at USCF expense in a first-class hotel). I was present at all rounds, always remaining for the long and exciting hours of team battle. Once Yasser asked if he should accept Karpov's offer of a draw, and I told him to use his own judgment. Yasser decided to play on and nearly won the adjournment (the game was drawn).

Yasser proves the old saying that "no good deed goes unpunished" by casting aspersions on my motives for supporting him in his dispute with the American Chess Foundation: "Before my fight with the ACF, Evans had been very critical of the organization, and my problems with them were simply more grist for his mill," he writes. I cannot recall—and, in a phone conversation this very day, neither can ACF Executive Director Allen Kaufman—a single conflict with the ACF either before or after they tried to impose a committee (instead of ratings) to select our Olympic teams. In fact, the ACF (which was providing Yasser with a stipend in 1982) then tried to move him from board two to board one ahead of GM Walter Browne. I noted that the captain had no discretion to alter the board order, which had been assigned by the USCF. Unlike Don Schultz, who boasted of getting Yasser on the World vs. USSR team even though another American had qualified for the honor, I refused to put political considerations ahead of the rules.

Even if Yasser obviously dislikes both Kasparov and myself, he still has an obligation to get his facts straight. Although Yasser has already notified me in writing that nothing I submit will appear in *Inside Chess*, does not fair play require him to print this letter and retract his various factual errors?

Larry Evans

Yasser Seirawan Responds:

It was wrong of me to have said that 1982 U.S. Olympic Team Captain Larry Evans "...took one look around and left." I apologize. It would have been more accurate to have said, "With the Olympiad at the halfway point, and with the competition getting tough, Evans left his team and checked into a five-star hotel."

"Mr. Evans' contention . . . is astonishingly naive."

Mr. Evans' contention—"In no way did changing hotels interfere with my duties as team captain"—is astonishingly naive. If true, teammates would experience no loss of camaraderie when scattered throughout different hotels.

In any case, Mr. Evans deliberately misses my point. Since he can't plead inexperience, I'll be as clear as I can: Captain Evans abandoned ship and earned the resentment of his team. I sympathize with Mrs. Evans' hotel discomfort. However, Mr. Evans was given all his expenses and a generous payment from the USCF and its members to captain the U.S. team. His primary responsibility was to the team, a responsibility Mrs. Evans certainly understood. Having Mrs. Evans check into a nearby single room was the best option.

Mr. Evans sparks a vivid memory when mentioning walks. On the way to the playing hall, I encountered Mr. Evans. We started to walk together when he suddenly veered off the path. When I asked where he was going, he answered that the gym was nearby and that he was going to take a sauna. When I protested that the games were about to begin, he responded, "Don't worry, I'll be there in time for the time control."

When I arrived at the playing hall, I noticed that Evans' Soviet counterpart was present—and in stark contrast to our team captain—taking care of business.

Mr. Evans' letter is rife with references to USCF and FIDE politicians. Just as in the past, Mr. Evans is far more interested in politics than questions revolving around the captaining of the U.S. team. My concern at the 1982 Olympiad wasn't what our FIDE delegates were doing. I wanted to win (*Continued on page 30*)

EUROPEAN TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

by IM Igor Stohl

The next-to-last European Team Championship (ETC) took place in Plovdiv, Bulgaria in 1983 — then this event disappeared from the chess scene for a long time. There were rumors that it would be played in Spain, but the Sevilla 1987 Kasparov-Karpov match proved enough chess for the organizers.

The event was not held again until November 24–December 3, 1989 in the beautiful Israeli city of Haifa. The event took on a new face. Instead of qualification groups and an eight-team final, a nine-round Swiss was adopted. Also the number of players was reduced from eight plus two reserves to six plus two.

Results:

1.	USSR	36	(2603)
2.	Yugoslavia	33	(2526)
3.	W. Germany	31.5	(2544)
4.	Finland	31	
5-6.	Bulgaria		
	Romania	30.5	
7.	Czech.	30	
8-10.	England		
	Israel-A		
	France	29.5	
11-12.	Hungary		
	Greece	29	
13-14.	Sweden		
	Norway	28.5	
15-16	Switzerland		
	Israel-B	27.5	
17-20.	Poland		
	Spain		
	Portugal		
	Turkey	27	
21-22.	Italy		
	Scotland	26.5	
23-24.	Austria		
	Belgium	26	
25.	Ireland	23	
26.	Wales	22.5	
27.	Luxembourg	12.5	
28.	Cyprus	4	

The ETC was a closely contested event, as can be seen from the fact that 20 teams finished within 5.5 points of one another. Even the top-seeded Soviets didn't have an easy time. They started modestly — close wins over Czechoslovakia and Israel-A, and only a draw with Greece. But then came the great surge: 4.5-1.5 over West Germany, 5-1 against leading Yugoslavia, 5-1 over England and the race was finished. Even without their top players, the Soviet team (Salov, Beliavsky, Vaganian, Gurevich, Gelfand, Polugaevsky, Eingorn, and Tukmakov) retained the European title for the ninth time.

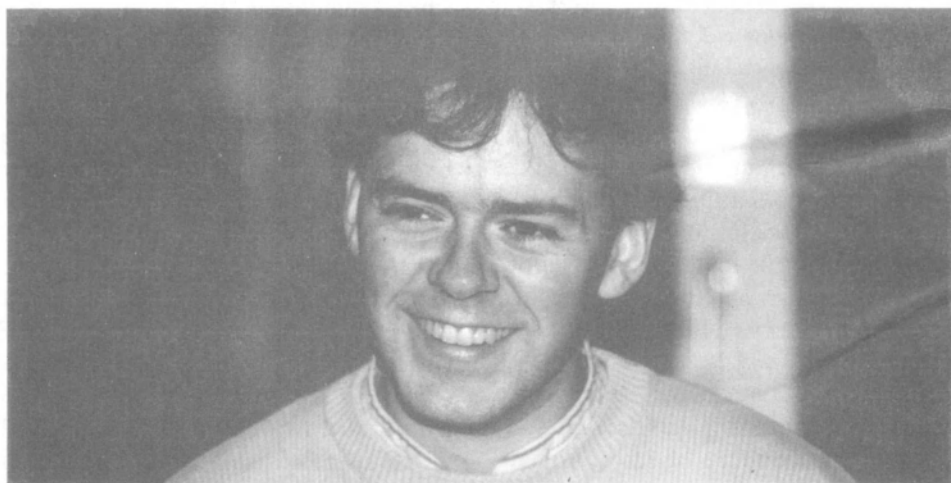
To be fair, some other teams missed their top players too: England was

cially after defeating England 4.5-1.5 in the penultimate round.

The second-seeded West Germans (Hubner, Hort, Lobron, Kindermann, Wahls, Hickl, Bischoff, and Mohr) woke up a bit late, but a last round win 3.5-2.5 over Yugoslavia clinched the bronze medal for them. The Finns profited most from the Swiss system by beating Portugal 5-1 and then Luxembourg 6-0 in Round 8.

The fates of the Romanian and Czechoslovakian teams were connected. We (the Czechs) were in third with two rounds to go. A 2-4 loss to Romania and a rather unfortunate draw with France landed us below both Balkan teams.

England was the most dissatisfied team; heavy losses to the U.S.S.R. and



Fourth Board Gold Medalist — Sweden's IM Jonny Hector

without Short and Speelman, and Yugoslavia (Sokolov, Hulak, Lalic, Todorcevic, V. Kovacevic, Barlov, Cvitan, and Djuric) could have done better with Ljubojevic and P. Nikolic. Some of these players probably wanted to rest after the World Team Championship in Lucerne — but the main culprit was the Belgrade super tournament, played at the same time.

The Yugoslavs played impressively. They soared into the lead with victories over Finland (5.5-0.5) and Romania (4.5-1.5). Despite losing to the U.S.S.R. they held on to the silver medal position, espe-

cially after defeating England 4.5-1.5 in the penultimate round. Yugoslavia cost them dearly. Also, more was expected from Hungary, seeded fourth despite the absence of Portisch, Ribli, and Adorjan. Zsuzsa Polgar performed well on board 3, but Judit on board 2 was rather a disappointment.

Sweden, seeded sixth, was not too pleased either. The Greeks performed well and only a 4.5-1.5 loss to West Germany in the penultimate round put them out of contention for a place in the first ten.

That is the team side of the story — now for the individual board results:

1. Renet (France)6/9
2. Hulak (Yugoslavia)
Wojtkiewicz (Poland)7/9
3. Hodgson (England)
Grivas (Greece)6.5/9
4. Hector (Sweden)6 /8
5. Sanna (Italy)7/9
6. Lupu (Romania)7/9
- 1R. Eingorn (USSR)5/7
- 2R. Tukmakov (USSR)4.5/6

Certainly the happiest player was Renet, for whom this result clinched the GM title. He thus becomes the first French-born postwar Grandmaster. *Editor's note—Pal Benko was born in France, but has never represented it.* The other GM norms were scored by Grivas and Lupu. Sanna got an IM norm.

For the first time in more than twenty years, a Soviet plane landed in Tel Aviv. Apart from the numerous guests of honor (Karpov, Smyslov, and Tal to mention only a few), 13 players came to take part in a nine-round Open. The Soviets dominated the event, as can be seen from these partial results:

Tel Aviv Open

- 1-2. Vasiukov, Yudasin.....7
- 3-8. Epishin, Ionov,
Veinger (ISL)
Podgaets, Bein (ISL), Oll.6.5

Now for some games from the team championship.

annotated by IM Igor Stohl

Sicilian B89

IM Lucas Brunner (SWZ)
GM Robert Hubner (FRG)

ETC Haifa 1989 (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6
5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Be3 Be7

Although I don't play this line for either side, I remember annotating the game Ehlvest-Lerner, Tallinn 1986: 7...a6 8.Qe2 Qc7 9.0-0 Na5 10.Bd3 b5 11.Bg5 Be7 12.a3 Rb8 13.f4 b4 14.axb4 Rxb4 15.Nf3 Nc4 and Black went on to win this double-edged position. Have there been any substantial changes in the assessment of this variation?

8.Qe2 a6 9.O-O-O Qc7 10.Bb3 O-O
11.Rhg1

Other possibilities include 11.g4 or

11.Kb1.

11...Nd7 12.g4 Nc5 13.Nf5

This game has a follow-up story to it. Soon afterward, in a Bundesliga match, this position occurred between the same two players—and Brunner surprisingly massacred his higher-rated opponent. It deserves to be quoted: 13.Kb1 Re8 14.g5 Bd7 15.f4 b5 16.f5 Nxb3 17.axb3 b4 18.g6 fxe6 19.fxe6 hxe6 20.Rxe6 Bf8 21.Rdg1 Ne5 22.Rh6 Nf7 23.Rh3 Qa5 24.Nf5 exf5 25.Qh5 Ne5 26.Nd5 Re6 27.Qh7+ Kf7 28.Rhg3 Ke8 29.Rxe7 Bxe7 30.Rxe7 Kd8 31.Bb6+ Qxb6 32.Nxb6 Ra7 33.exf5 1-0. So for Hubner, the present encounter must be a bittersweet memory. His courage later cost him dearly; the whole line is extremely dangerous for Black. Maybe the older 11...b5 12.g4 Na5 13.g5 Nxb3+ 14.axb3 Nd7 15.f4 b4 16.Nf5 Nc5 deserves more attention.

13...b5

Accepting the sacrifice 13...exf5 14.gxf5 is suicidal.

14.Nxe7+

This more positional than the sharp 14.Bd5 Bb7 15.g5 Rfc8 with unclear consequences.

14...Nxe7

14...Qxe7 might be better, as the d-pawn is not so vulnerable then—e.g., 15.Bf4 Rd8 16.Qd2 b4.

15.Qd2 Rd8 16.Bf4!?

What did Hubner have in mind after 16.e5, the older move? I suggest 16...d5 17.f4 Bb7, with ideas like ...Ne4, when Black's counterplay can't be underrated.

16...Qc6

16...e5? 17.Bxe5 or 16...b4? 17.Na4.

17.Bxd6 Ng6 18.Qd4

18...b4 was a threat.

18...Nb7 19.e5 Nxe5 20.Qxe5 Rxd6
21.f4 Rxd1+ 22.Rxd1 Bd7 23.f5

The position has calmed somewhat, but White's lead in development still gives him the initiative. Black now allows the mutilation of his Kingside. He could have bailed out into an unpleasant endgame with 23...f6 24.Bxe6+ Bxe6 25.Qxe6+ Qxe6 26.fxe6 Re8 27.Re1 Nd8; even 24.Qe4!? Nc5 25.Qxc6 Bxc6 26.Bxe6+ Nxe6 27.fxe6 Bf3 is not so clear.

23...Re8 24.f6 Qc5 25.Qf4 Bc6 26.fxe7 Na5

The g-pawn serves as a shield: after 26...Kxg7 27.g5 Qe7 28.Rf1 (28.Ne2!) a possible Ne2-g3-h5 is looming.

27.Rf1 Qe7 28.Qe5

28.Ne2!?

28...Nxb3+ 29.axb3 Rd8 30.b4?!

This is definitely soft—why not 30.Ne2? If 30...Qd6, then 31.Qf6 Qd2+ 32.Kb1 Rd7 33.Ng3.

30...Rd7 31.Ne2 Qd6

White's Queen must now leave its commanding outpost and the position becomes unclear. As he approaches mutual time trouble, White unexpectedly falls to pieces.

32.Qe3

Better is 32.Qc3—unclear.

32...Qxb4 33.Nf4 Qa4 34.Kb1 Qd4
35.Qa3?

Even after 35.Qxd4 Rxd4 36.Nh5, 36...Be4!, followed by 37...Bg6, gives Black the upper hand. But the text is a direct oversight.

35...b4 36.Qxa6 b3!

The decisive blow. Threats like ...Qd1+ or ...Qxf4 are in the air. If 37.cxb3, 37...Be4+ followed by 38...Ra7 wins.

37.Qe2 bxc2+ 38.Kc1 Ba4

And Qd1+.

0-1

Grunfeld Defense D85

GM Valery Salov (URS)
GM Ivan Sokolov (JUG)

ETC Haifa 1989 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5
5.e4 Nxc3 6.bxc3 Bg7 7.Nf3 c5 8.Rb1 O-O
9.Be2 b6

The currently most topical position in this sharp line arises after 9...cxd4 10.cxd4 Qa5+ 11.Bd2 Qxa2 12.0-0. In Czech chess circles 9...Nc6 has been analyzed extensively. The text move is less usual.

10.O-O Bb7 11.Qd3 Ba6 12.Qe3 cxd4
13.cxd4 Qd7

White's results in this position have not been too impressive. 14.Bxa6 Nxa6 15.Qa3 Nc7 16.Rd1 Rfc8 17.Bb2 Nb5 didn't pose Black too much trouble in Khalifman-Epishin, Leningrad 1988. The same goes for 14.Ba3 Re8 15.d5 Bxe2 16.Qxe2 Qa4 17.Qe3 Nd7 18.Rfc1 Rac8!, Gelfand-Malishauskas, Vilnius 1988. Salov plays a new move—he doesn't want to develop the Nb8, nor commit his Bishop. Good ideas are often very simple.

14.d5! Bxe2?!

14...Rc8 15.Bb2 favors White, but crucial for the evaluation of 14.d5 was 14...Qa4. After 15.Bxa6 Nxa6 16.Ba3

(16.Bb2 Nc5!?) the Black Knight on a6 is misplaced, compared with Gelfand-Malishauskas. White has extra possibilities, e.g., 16...Rfc8 17.e5!?. But the text allows White a strong build-up.

15.Qxe2 Qa4 16.Bg5 Re8

Maybe Black should have contemplated the ugly 16...f6 17.Bf4 Nd7 18.Rfc1 Rac8 with ideas such as ...Nc5 and possibly ...f5. Now he gets squeezed.

17.Rfc1 Na6

17...Nd7 18.e5 f6 19.e6 fxe5 20.Rc4.

18.Rc4 Qd7 19.Rd1 Nc5 20.e5

The game goes on for 23 moves, but the outcome never seems in doubt. White's central preponderance enables him to strengthen his position and gradually force a weakening of Black's Kingside.

20...Rac8 21.Qc2 Nb7 22.Rc1 Nc5 23.Rd1 Nb7 24.h3

White is in no hurry. Now 24...Rxc4 25.Qxc4 Rc8 26.Qh4 is dangerous. But 25...Nc5 with ideas such as 26.Qh4 Qa4 27.Rd4 Qxa2 28.Bxe7 Nd7 might have been better.

24...Na5 25.Rxc8 Rxc8 26.Qe2 Nc4

Black must allow e6, as 26...e6 27.d6 or 26...f6 27.e6 Qd6 28.Bh4 are even worse.

27.e6 Qd6 28.exf7 + Kxf7 29.Bf4! Qd7 30.h4

Salov is patient: the Knight gets to e6 in more favorable circumstances. 30.Ng5 + Kg8 31.Ne6 Bf6 32.g4 Nb2 is not clear. Now, after the text 30.h4, 30...Nb2 31.Re1 Qxd5 32.Qxe7 + Kg8 33.Be5 Bxe5 34.Nxe5 and Ng4 is hopeless for Black.

30...Bf6 31.Bg5

Black had the freeing e6 in mind. Now after 31...e6, if there is nothing more forceful, White can liquidate to a won endgame: 32.Bxf6 Kxf6 33.Ng5 exd5 34.Qf3 + Qf5 35.Nxh7 + Kg7 36.Qxf5 gxf5 37.Ng5 and Rxd5.

31...Qd6 32.h5 b5 33.Bf4!

Here we go again.

34...Qd6 35.Rf4 Qd7 36.Ng5 + Kg8

36...Bxg5 37.Bxg5 leaves the Black squares fatally weak.

37.Ne6 Kf7

The last question was: could Black get counterplay with the already mentioned 37...Nb2? The answer is 38.hxg6! Nxd1 39.Qh5 hxg6 40.Qxg6 + Kh8 41.Ng5!! Bxg5 42.Qh5 +! (42.Qxg5 Rf8!) Kg8 43.Qxg5 + Kf8 44.Qh6 + Ke8 45.Qh8 + Kf7 46.Qh5 + Kg7 (f8) 47.Be5 + (h6 +) and mate. Even 38...hx6 39. Qe4 Kf7

40.Re1 doesn't help too much.

38.Qg4 Rg8

38...Nb2 39.Rd2.

39.Qh3 Rh8 40.Bg5!

With the exchange of the principal defender, Black is KO'd. Sokolov tries to wriggle.

40...Bb2 41.Qf3 + Ke8

41...Bf6 42.Rd4 and Rf4.

42.Re1 Be5 43.Bf4!

Now 43...Bxf4 44.Qxf4 loses. 43...Bf6 44.Nc7 + Kf7 45.d6 Nxd6 46.Qd5 + is about the same. Sokolov finds another way to end his suffering.

43...Qd6 44.Rxe5 1-0

The previous fine positional game was one of the decisive contests of a decisive match. On the other hand, the following brisk piece is a candidate for the unofficial prize "Best Czech win in Haifa," the others being Blatny's games with Vaganian and Schmidt.

Nimzo-Indian Defense E38

GM Alon Greenfeld (ISL)

GM Karel Mokry (CSR)

ETC Haifa 1989 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 c5 5.dxc5 Na6?!

An old line, considered to be inferior. Topical today are 5...0-0 and 5...Bxc5.

6.a3 Bxc3 + 7.Qxc3 Nxc5 8.b4

Not the best reaction. White gains a substantial advantage with 8.f3 followed by e4 because of the two Bishops and more space.

8...Nce4 9.Qb2

A new move. Both players had probably left their opening books by now. The normal paths are 9.Qc2, or 9.Qd4 d5 10.c5 h6 11.f3 Ng5 12.h4 Nh7 13.Bf4 0-0 and now instead of 14.Rd1 (Haik-Hort, Malta 1980) the simple 14.e3 gives White an edge.

9...d5 10.c5

Instead 10.f3 Nd6 11.c5 Nf5 12.g4 Ne7 is not so good, as the ideal b2 square for the Bishop is occupied by the Queen.

10...h6 11.Nh3?!

Risky. 11.Be3, or 11.f3 Ng5 12.Be3, followed by Bd4, are more sensible.

11...d4 12.f3

This is how White imagined it. Now the only move 12...Nc3 13.Bd2 Na4 14.Qb3 leaves the Knight stranded. But...

12...e5! 13.fxe4 Bxh3 14. xh3 Nxe4

15.Bg2 Qh4 + 16.Kd1 Nc3 + 17.Kc2 Qh5!

After a couple of forced moves (Black of course didn't want to sacrifice his Knight for a Rook) it transpires that White is fighting for a draw already.

18.e4?

Probably a decisive error, as now White doesn't get a second chance. Forced was 18.Bxb7, although after 18...Qg6 + 19.Kd2 Rb8 20.c6 Black already has a perpetual (20...Qg5 +) and can go for more with 20...O-O!?. The same applies to 19.Kb3 Rb8 20.c6 Qe6 + 21.Kc2 Qc4. The Knight on c3 has a paralyzing effect.

18...Qg6 19.Rg1

19.Bf3 f5 or 19.Kd3 f5 20.exf5 Qxf5 + 21.Kd2 e4 22.Ke1 e3 23.Bxb7 (23.Bf1 O-O) 23...Qd3 are also unpleasant for White.

19...Nxe4 20.Bxe4 Qxe4 +

Again spurning the Rook.

21.Kd1 O-O-O

Black is preparing the decisive advance of his three united passed pawns. Now if 22.Rxg7, ...Rhg8 is curtains. 22.Qe2 offered stiffer resistance.

22.Qb3?! d3 23.Qb2

If 23.Re1, ...Qf3 + 24.Kd2 Qf2 + followed by ...d2 is an easy win for Black. After 23.Bd2, the fork 23...Qd4 is cute.

23...Qf3 + 24.Ke1 Rd4 25.Rg4 f5

A pleasant choice. 25...h5 works too. 0-1

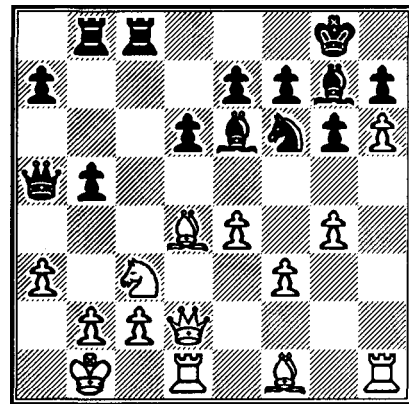
Sicilian Dragon B76

GM Ferdinand Hellers (SVE)

GM Kiril Georgiev (BLG)

ETC Haifa 1989 (1)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3 Nc6 8.Qd2 O-O 9.O-O-O Nxd4 10.Bxd4 Be6 11.Kb1 Qc7 12.g4 Rfc8 13.h4 Qa5 14.a3 Rab8 15.h5 b5 16.h6



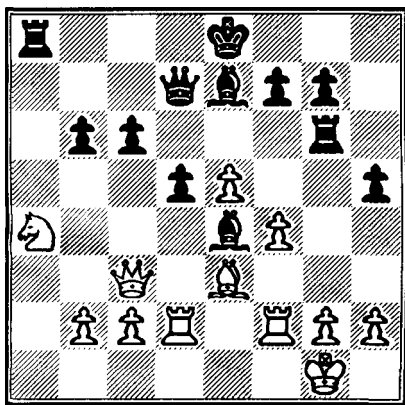
16...b4 17.Nd5 Nxd5 18.hxg7 Nc3+
19.Ka1 f6 20.Re1 Nb5 21.Bxb5 Qxb5
22.Rh2 bxa3 23.b3 Qb4 24.Bxa7 Qxd2
25.Rxd2 Ra8 26.Bd4 h6 27.Ka2 Kxg7
28.Re3 Ra4 29.c4 Ra6 30.Rc3 g5 31.Rdc2
Bf7 32.Be3 h5 33.gxh5 Bxh5 34.Bc1 Bf7
35.c5 dxc5 36.Rxc5 Rb8 37.R2c3 Rab6
38.Kxa3 Rxb3+ 39.Rxb3 Rxb3+ 40. Ka4
Rxf3 0-1

Ruy Lopez C67

GM John Nunn (ENG)
GM Valery Salov (URS)

ETC Haifa 1989 (4)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nf6 4.O-O
Nxe4 5.d4 Nd6 6.dxe5 Nxb5 7.a4 Nbd4
8.Nxd4 Nxd4 9.Qxd4 d5 10.Nc3 c6 11.a5
Bf5 12.f4 Qd7 13.Rf2 h5 14.Be3 Rh6
15.Na4 Rg6 16.Rd1 Be7 17.Qc3 Be4
18.Rdd2 b6 19.axb6 axb6



20.f5 Bxf5 21.Nxb6 Ra1+ 22.Rf1
Rxf1+ 23.Kxf1 Qb7 24.Qa5 Re6 25.c4
Rxe5 26.Bd4 Bg5 27.Bxe5 Bxd2 28.Qxd2
Qxb6 29.cxd5 Qb5+ 30.Kf2 f6 31.Bc3
cxd5 32.Qe2+ Qxe2+ 33.Kxe2 h4 34.Ke3
Kd7 35.g3 h3 36.b4 Kc6 37.Kd4 Be4
38.Bd2 Bg2 39.Bf4 Bf1 40.Bd2 g5 41.Bc3
Kd6 42.Ke3 Ke6 43.g4 Bb5 44.Bd4 f5
45.gxf5+ Kxf5 46.Kd2 Draw

Sicilian Taimanov B47

IM Lucas Brunner (SWZ)
IM Alexander Fauland (OST)

ETC Haifa 1989 (2)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nc6
5.Nc3 Qc7 6.g3 a6 7.Bg2 Nf6 8.O-O Nxd4
9.Qxd4 Bc5 10.Bf4 d6 11.Qd2 h6 12.Rad1
e5 13.Be3 Ke7 14.f4 Be6 15.fxe5 dxe5
16.Nd5+ Bxd5 17.exd5 Rhd8 18.Kh1
Bxe3 19.Qxe3 Ne8 20.c4 Qxc4 21.Qxe5+
Kf8 22.d6 Rd7 23.Bd5 Qc5 24.Qe6 1-0

Queen's Gambit Vienna D38

GM Wlodzimierz Schmidt (POL)
IM Pavel Blatny (CSR)

ETC Haifa 1989 (5)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 d5 4.d4 Nbd7
5.Bg5 Bb4 6.e3 c5 7.cxd5 exd5 8.Bd3 Qa5
9.Qc2 c4 10.Bf5 O-O 11.O-O Re8 12.Nd2
Bxc3 13.bxc3 g6 14.Bh3 Ne4 15.Nxe4 dxe4
16.Bf4 Nb6 17.Bxc8 Raxc8 18.f3 Nd5
19.Rac1 f5 20.Bh6 exf3 21.Rxf3 Re4 22.h3
Rce8 23.g4 Nxe3 24.Qd2 Qd5 25.Bxe3 f4
26.Bf2 g5 0-1

Benko Gambit A57

IM Joel Lautier (FRA)
IM Judit Polgar (HUN)

ETC Haifa 1989 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cxb5 a6 5.e3
Bb7 6.Nc3 Qa5 7.bxa6 Nxa6 8.Bd2 Qb6
9.a4 a6 10.Nf3 exd5 11.eaxd5 Naxd5 12.Bc4
Qe6+ 13.Ne2 Qg4 14.Qb3 Nab4 15.O-O
Nb6 16.Bxf7+ Kd8 17.Ng3 c4 18.Qe3
N6d5 19.Qg5+ Qxg5 20.Bxg5+ Be7
21.Nf5 Bxg5 22.Nxg5 h6 23.Nd6 hxg5
24.Nxb7+ Kc7 25.Nc5 Kc6 26.Ne4 Nf4
27.g3 Ne2+ 28.Kg2 d5 29.Nxg5 Nd3
30.Rfd1 Nd4 31.b3 Nc2 32.bxc4 dxc4
33.Bxc4 Nxa1 34.Rxd3 Ra5 35.Ne6 g5
36.Rd2 g4 37.Rd4 Rah5 38.Rxg4 Rxh2+
39.Kf3 Nc2 40.Bb3 Na1 41.Bc4 Nc2
42.Re4 Rb8 43.Re2 Na3 44.Bb3 Kd6 45.g4
Nb5 46.g5 Nc3 47.Re1 Nd5 48.Bxd5 Kxd5
49.Kg3 Rhh8 50.f4 Kd6 51.f5 Ra8 52.g6
Ra3+ 53.Kg4 Ke7 54.Nf4+ Kf6
55.Re6+ 1-0

King's Indian Four Pawns A69

IM Gad Rechlis (ISL-A)
IM Bela Takacs (ROM)

ETC Haifa 1989 (9)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f4
c5 6.d5 O-O 7.Be2 e6 8.Nf3 exd5 9.cxd5
Re8 10.e5 dxe5 11.fxe5 Ng4 12.Bg5 Qb6
13.O-O Nxe5 14.d6 Qxb2 15.Nd5 Bf5
16.Ne7+ .Rxe7 17.dxe7 Nbc6 18.Qe1 h6
19.Bh4 g5 20.Bg3 Qxa1 21.Qxa1 Nxf3+
22.Bxf3 Bxa1 23.Rxa1 Nxe7 24.Bxb7 Rd8
25.Rc1 Be6 26.a4 Rd7 27.Ba6 Nf5 28.Bb8
Rd8 29.Bc7 Rd4 30.a5 c4 31.Be5 Rd5
32.Bc3 Rd7 33.Rb1 Nd6 34. Be5 Ne4
35.Bc8 Rd5 36.Bxe6 fxe6 37.Bb8 Rxa5
38.Re1 c3 39.Rc1 Ra2 40.Be5 c2 41.Bd4
Nd2 0-1

When a Win is a Loss

by Jonathan Berry

You may have seen it. A chess player spends his last dollars to pay the fare and entry fee for a tournament. Sometimes he doesn't have enough money for food or shelter. And his confident hopes for a big payday vanish after a couple of defeats.

You have to feel sorry, but you hope that the experience has at least taught its victim something about reality.

It is possible to starve through not winning a prize. But is it possible to starve *because* you won a prize?

The story that follows is true.

At the World Championships, Mazatlan 1988, Gabor Kallai was a surprise qualifier for the Active Chess Candidates. Although he was eliminated in the first round, the performance was still good for \$4,000.

He wanted to receive the prize in cash because checks are difficult to negotiate in Hungary. However, not enough cash was available, and Mr. Kallai was given four checks, drawn on a United States bank, for \$1,000 each. Kallai deposited the checks to the Hungarian Foreign Trade bank and was assessed the Hungarian tax on his foreign winnings.

The checks bounced. Not only is Kallai out his prize, but the Hungarian government wants to collect its tax. Governments, whatever their political stripe, often collect tax on accrued income rather than cash flow.

The tournament was a FIDE event. Kallai attempted to get the money back from the FIDE President, Florencio Campomanes. On 26 April 1989, Campo signed a statement that he would make arrangements to have the money paid. FIDE then wrote to a bank in Mexico, but the money has not been paid. FIDE has promised that the money will be paid before the next Championship is organized. Mr. Kallai says that his family's legal and economic position *right now* is desperate.

Sometimes you win, sometimes you lose. Now you can win and still lose.

U.S. Championship 1989—Part III

by NM Hal Bogner

Editor's note: In our last two issues we covered the first 11 rounds of the the U. S. Championship. Here is the exciting conclusion of the event.

Round 12

Dzindzi Takes Lead As U.S. Championship Resumes

Today we started to see the effects of the six-day break in Championship action—Igor Ivanov, the perennial Grand Prix champ, showed up in body only, and lost on a blunder to Roman Dzindzichashvili. Dzindzi, who also played in the American Open, has an iron constitution—but it remained to be seen whether all the chess of the last month will catch up with him before the last round. In the meantime, he is the Championship's sole leader.

The players who skipped the American Open were Alburt, Benjamin, Gulko, Kudrin, Rachels, and Seirawan.

Boris Gulko, who prefers positional play to gambits, handles Alburt's favorite weapon casually, then comes crashing through in the center. Finally, he breaks up Lev's Kingside, and it's all over.

Benko Gambit Declined A57

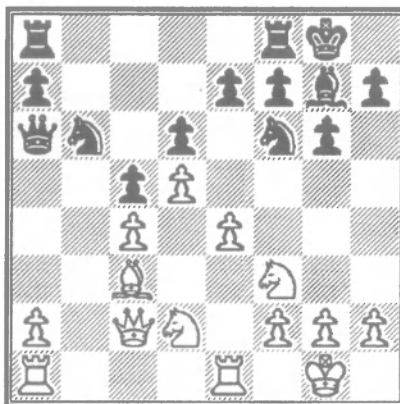
GM Boris Gulko
GM Lev Alburt

U.S. Championship (12) 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.Nd2 Qa5 5.Qc2 bxc4 6.e4 Ba6 7.Bxc4 d6 8.b3 g6 9.Bb2 Bxc4 10.bxc4 Bg7 11.Ngf3 O-O 12.Bc3 Qa6 13.O-O Nbd7 14.Rfe1 Nb6



Top: l. to r. : Gurevich, Gulko, A. Ivanov, Miles, Dzindzi, Hanken, Browne, Kudrin, deFirmian
Bottom: Alburt, Benjamin, Rachels, Fedorowicz, Seirawan, Dlugy, Rohde, I. Ivanov



15.a4 Rab8 16.e5 Ne8 17.a5 Nd7 18.e6 fxe6 19.Rxe6 Bf6 20.Bxf6 exf6 21.Qa4 Rf7 22.Ne4 Kg7 23.h4 h6 24.h5 gxh5 25.Ng3 Kf8 26.Nf5 Qb7 27.Rae1 Qb4 28.Qd1 Ne5 29.Qc1 Rh7 30.Nxd6 Nxf3 + 31.gxf3 Nxd6 32.Rxd6 Rg7 + 33.Kh2 Qxa5 34.Rxf6 + Kg8 35.Qe3 Qc7 + 36.d6 Qd7 37.Qxc5 Rg5 38.Qe3 Rf8 39.Rxf8 + Kxf8 40.Qf4 + 1-0

Dmitry Gurevich seems to have recovered from his disastrous pre-American Open form (a 3-8 start in the Championship!); today, he plays solidly against Rohde. Aided by some minor tactics, he adds to his advantage, and is win-

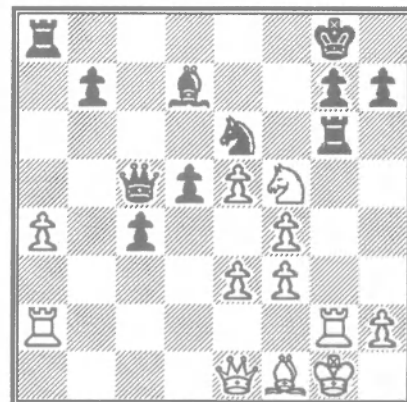
ning when Mike blunders with 36.Qg4?, which costs at least a piece.

Dutch Stonewall A90

GM Michael Rohde
GM Dmitry Gurevich

U.S. Championship (12) 1989

1.d4 f5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.g3 e6 4.Bg2 d5 5.c4 c6 6.O-O Bd6 7.b3 Qe7 8.Bf4 Bxf4 9.gxf4 O-O 10.e3 Bd7 11.Nc3 Ne4 12.Ne2 Rf6 13.Ne5 Rh6 14.f3 Nd6 15.Rf2 Nf7 16.Bf1 Nxe5 17.dxe5 Na6 18.cxd5 exd5 19.Nd4 Nc7 20.b4 a5 21.bxa5 Rg6 + 22.Rg2 c5 23.Nb3 c4 24.Nd4 Rxa5 25.a4 Qc5 26.Qe1 Ra8 27.Raa2 Ne6 28.Nxf5



Nxf4 29.Rxg6 Nxb6 30.Nd4 Nxe5
31.Qg3 Qe7 32.Rb2 Nc6 33.Rxb7 Qxe3+
34.Kg2 Nxd4 35.Rxd7 Nf5 36.Qg4? Qe6!
0-1

Dzindzi gets an easy point as Igor, not yet recovered from the American Open, blunders a piece on move 23.

Sicilian Defense B50

IM Igor Ivanov
GM Roman Dzindzichashvili

U.S. Championship (12) 1989

1.e4 d6 2.c4 c5 3.Nf3 Bg4 4.d4 cxd4
5.Qxd4 Bxf3 6.gxf3 Nc6 7.Qd1 g6 8.Nc3
Bg7 9.Be3 Bxc3+ 10.bxc3 Qa5 11.Qb3
Nf6 12.O-O-O O-O 13.h4 Nd7 14.Rd5 Nc5
15.Bxc5 dxc5 16.f4 e6 17.Rg5 Qc7 18.e5
Rad8 19.h5 Ne7 20.hxg6 fxg6 21.Bh3 Qc6
22.Bg2 Qd7 23.f5 0-1

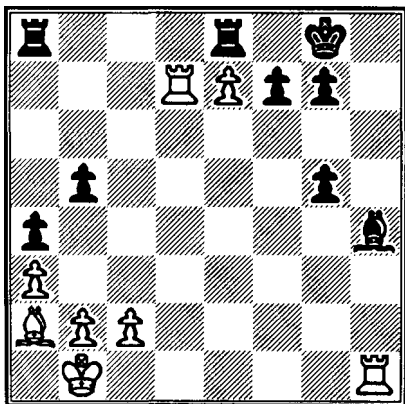
Sergey obtains a beautiful passed pawn on e7, and looks to be easily winning, but Joel refuses to die. Black gets his pieces unwound and sacrifices a piece to eliminate Kudrin's pawns, and the draw is agreed.

Sicilian Richter-Rauzer B64

GM Sergey Kudrin
GM Joel Benjamin

U.S. Championship (12) 1989

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4
5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd2 Be7 8.O-O-O
O-O 9.f4 h6 10.Bh4 e5 11.Nf5 Bxf5 12.exf5
exf4 13.Kb1 d5 14.Bxf6 Bxf6 15.Nxd5 Be5
16.Bc4 b5 17.Bb3 a5 18.a3 Qg5 19.g3 fxg3
20.Qxg5 hxg5 21.hxg3 a4 22.Ba2 Bxg3
23.f6 Bh4 24.Ne7+ Nxe7 25.fxe7 Rfe8
26.Rd7



26...Bg3 27.Rhd1 Be5 28.Bd5 Rac8
29.Bb7 Rb8 30.Bc6 Bf6 31.Re1 Rb6
32.Bd5 Rbb8 33.Rc7 g4 34.Bc6 Bh4

35.Re2 g6 36.Kc1 f5 37.Kd1 Kf7 38.Bd5+
Kg7 39.Bc6 Kf7 40.Bd5+ Kg7 41.Re6
Kh6 42.Ke2 b4 43.axb4 Rxb4 44.Bc6
Rxe7! 45.Rxe7 Bxe7 46.Rxe7 Rc4 47.Re6
Draw

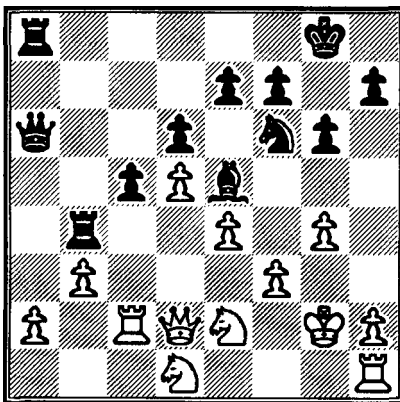
Seirawan, a great believer in the value of pawns, considers the Benko Gambit unsound. Fed doesn't care—he earns a draw anyway.

Benko Gambit A59

GM Yasser Seirawan
GM John Fedorowicz

U.S. Championship (12) 1989

1.e4 c5 2.c4 c5 3.Nf3 Bg4 4.d4 cxd4
5.Qxd4 Bxf3 6.gxf3 Nc6 7.Qd1 g6 8.Nc3
Bg7 10.Kg2 O-O 11.f3 Nbd7 12.Nge2 Qa5
13.Bf4 Rfb8 14.Qd2 Ne8 15.Rac1 Ne5
16.b3 Qa6 17.Bxe5 Bxe5 18.Rc2 Rb4
19.Nd1 Nf6



20.Ne3 Nd7 21.Nc4 Bg7 22.Nc1 Nb6
23.Nxb6 Qxb6 24.Ne2 Qa6 25.Rd1 Rb7
26.Qe3 Qb6 27.Rdd2 Ra3 28.f4 Qd8
29.Ng1 Rb4 30.Qe2 Qd7 31.h3 f5 32.gxf5
gxf5 33.Rc4 Rxc4 34.Qxc4 Qa7 35.exf5
Rxa2 36.Qe2 Rxd2 37.Qxd2 Qa1 38.Nf3
Qb1 39.Qe3 Qxf5 40.Qxe7 Qxd5 41.Qe8+
Bf8 42.e6 h6 43.Kg Kf7 44.Qc3 Draw

Max checks up on Walter's handling of the opening; satisfied, he splits the point.

Queen's Indian E15

GM Maxim Dlugy
GM Walter Browne

U.S. Championship (12) 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Ba6 5.b3
Bb4+ 6.Bd2 Be7 7.Bg2 c6 8.Bc3 d5
9.Nbd2 Nbd7 10.O-O O-O 11.Re1 c5 12.e4
Nc4 13.Nc3 d4 14.Rc4 Bb7 15.Rc2
Bf6 16.Rd2 Qe7 17.Qe2 Rad8 18.Rad1 h6
19.h4 a5 20.Qe3 cxd4 21.Bxd4 Nc5
22.Bxf6 Qxf6 23.Rd4 Bxf3 24.Bxf3 Draw

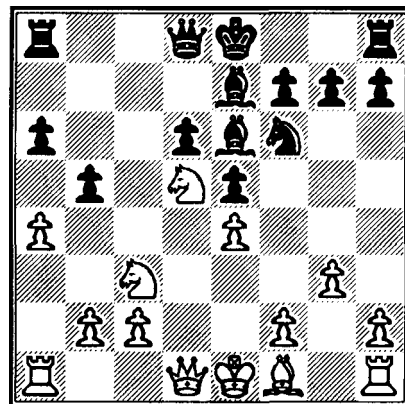
deFirmian sacrifices a pawn in his favorite Najdorf and gets lots of pressure on the Queenside. Alexander hangs tough though, returning the pawn and holding a draw.

Sicilian Najdorf B91

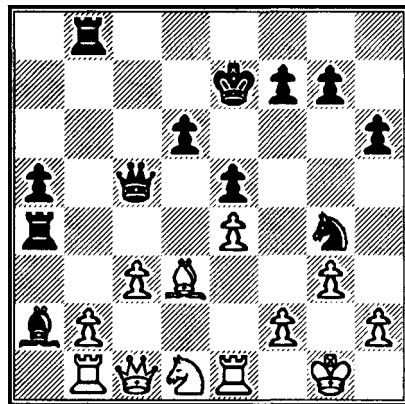
IM Alexander Ivanov
GM Nick deFirmian

U.S. Championship (12) 1989

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6
5.Nc3 a6 6.g3 e5 7.Nde2 b5 8.Bg5 Nbd7
9.Nd5 Be7 10.Bxf6 Nxf6 11.Nec3 Be6
12.a4



12...b4 13.Nxb4 Qa5 14.Nc6 Qc5
15.Nxe7 Kxe7 16.Qd2 Rhb8 17.Rb1 Rb4
18.Bd3 Rab8 19.O-O a5 20.Qc1 h6 21.Re1
Ng4 22.Nd1 Rxa4 23.c3 Ba2



24.Ra1 Bb3 25.Ne3 Nxe3 26.Rxe3 Rxa1
27.Qxa1 a4 28.Qc1 Be6 29.Bc2 Qb5 30.h4
Ra8 31.Qa1 Qc5 32.Qb1 Ra7 33.Bd1 Bd7
34.Qa2 a3 35.Bb3 axb2 36.Qxb2 Qa3
37.Qxa3 Rxa3 38.Bd5 Bb5 39.Kg2 f6
40.Kf3 Bd7 41.c4 Rxe3+ 42.Kxe3 g5
43.Kd3 Kd8 44.Kc3 Kc7 45.Kb4 Kb6
46.Bf7 gxf4 47.gxf4 f5 48.exf5 Bxf5
49.Bd5 Bd7 50.Bc4 Bc6 51.Bc6 Kc6
52.f3 Kb6 53.h5 Kc6 54.Kb3 Kd7 55.Kb4
Ke6 56.c5 d5 57.Kb3 Kd7 58.Kc3 Kc6
Draw

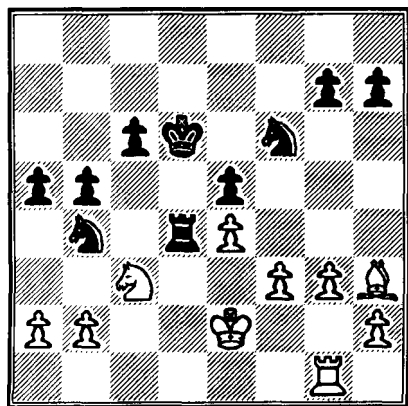
Stuart Rachels takes on the chore of drawing a QGA more typical of Seirawan or Albur; at adjournment, he is holding on to what some of the other players thought to be a shaky position.

QGA D20

FM Stuart Rachels
GM Tony Miles

p p (12) 1989

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e4 e5 4.Nf3 Bb4 + 5.Bd2 Bxd2 + 6.Qxd2 exd4 7.Qxd4 Nf6 8.Qxd8 + Kxd8 9.Nc3 Be6 10.Nd4 Nbd7 11.Nxe6 + fxe6 12.Bxc4 e5 13.f3 c6 14.Kf2 Ke7 15.Rhd1 Rhd8 16.Ke3 b5 17.Bf1 Nc5 18.g3 Rxd1 19.Rxd1 a5 20.Bh3 Rd8 21.Rc1 Nd3 22.Rc2 Nb4 23.Rg2 Rd3 + 24.Ke2 Rd4 25.Rg1 Kd6



26.Rb1 Na6 27.Bf1 Nc5 28.Ke3 Rb4 29.Be2 Na4 30.Nxa4 Rxa4 31.Rd1 + Ke7 32.a3 b4 33.Rd3 bxa3 34.bxa3 Ne8 35.Bd1 Rc4 36.f4 Nd6 37.Kf3 Nxe4 38.fxe5 Nc5 39.Re3 Rc1 40.Ke2 Nd7 41.e6 Nc5 42.Re5 Rc3 43.Kd2 Rd3 + 44.Kc2 Rd5 45.Re3 Rd6 46.Bg4 Nxe6 47.Re5 c5 48.Kc3 Kf6 49.Rf5 + Ke7 50.Re5 Kf6 51.Re4 Ng5 52.Rf4 + Ke7 53.Kc4 Rd2 54.h4 Nf7 55.Kxc5 Nd6 56.a4 Rb2 57.Rd4 Nb7 + 58.Kc6 Nd8 + 59.Kd5 Rb3 60.Re4 + Kf7 61.Rf4 + (sealed) Kg8 62.Rf3 Rb4 63.Bd7 g5 64.h5 Kg7 65.h6 + Kxh6 66.Rf8 Rb8 67.Rg8 Kh5 68.Bf5 Rb2 69.Rh8 h6 70.Rh7 Rd2 + 71.Kc5 g4 72.Rd7 Rf2 73.Rd5 Nf7 74.Be4 + Ng5 75.Kb5 Rb2 + 76.Kxa5 Rb5 + 77.Ka6 Rb6 + 78.Kxb6 Draw

Round 13

Rachels Wins To Keep Up; Dlugy Upset By Surging Kudrin

Stuart Rachels notched a well-earned victory today to stay at or near the top,

while Dlugy suffered a serious setback, losing to Kudrin. Fedorowicz and de-Firmian also moved up, but they will need strong finishes to finish in the top six. Those six spots (the four top finishers, plus Seirawan and Gulko) will mean a trip to the Interzonals.

As far as the rest of the prizes, please see the discussion after this round's games.

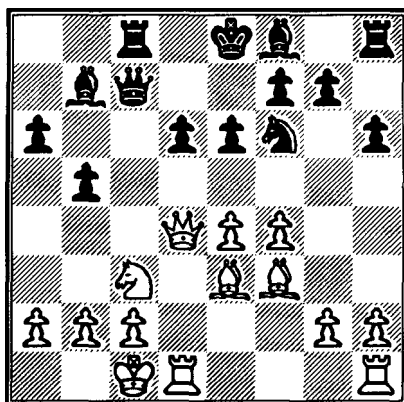
Sergey, obviously fresh from the break, nearly beat Joel yesterday. Today, he outplays Max convincingly, and doesn't let go until Dlugy concedes the pawn endgame.

Sicilian Richter-Rauzer B66

GM Sergey Kudrin
GM Maxim Dlugy

U.S. Championship (13) 1989

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.c3 c6 6.g3 e6 7.Qd2 a6 8.O-O-O h6 9.Be3 Nxd4 10.Qxd4 Qc7 11.f4 b5 12.Be2 Bb7 13.Bf3 Rc8



14.Kb1 Be7 15.e5 Bxf3 16.gxf3 dxe5 17.fxe5 Rd8 18.Qf4 Rxd1 + 19.Rxd1 Nd7 20.Qg3 Qxe5 21.f4 Qb8 22.Q 7 Bf6 23.Qg2 Bxc3 24.Qc6 Bg7 25.Qxd7 + Kf8 26.Ba7 Qa8 27.Qc7 Bf6 28.Bc5 + Kg8 29.Rg1 + Bg7 30.Bd4 Rh7 31.Bf6 Qf8 32.a3 Qa8 33.h4 h5 34.Qe5 Qf8 35.b3 Kh8 36.Rxg7 Rxg7 37.Bxg7 + Qxg7 38.Qxh5 + Kg8 39.Qg5 Qg6 40.h5 Qxg5 41.fxg5 1-0

Stuart Rachels, with an uncertain adjournment hanging from yesterday, grinds Igor down to stay in the hunt. Ivanov coughs up his King's Bishop to solve a congestion problem on move 17, but then loses one of his doubled c-pawns.

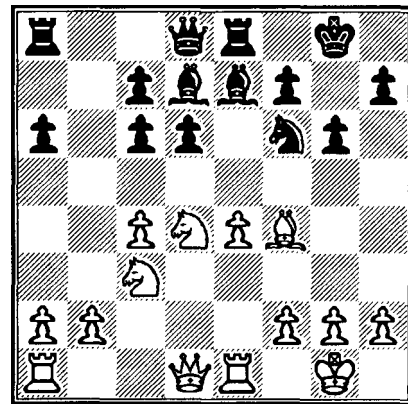
Despite some complications, Stuart retains his extra pawn into the ending, and seals his 61st move in an overwhelming position which Igor later resigned.

Ruy Lopez Modern Steinitz C71

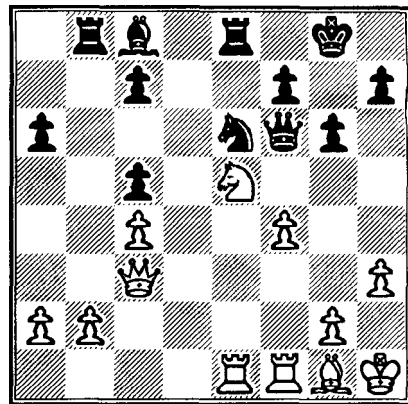
FM Stuart Rachels
IM Igor Ivanov

U.S. Championship (13) 1989

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 d6 5.c4 Nf6 6.Nc3 Be7 7.d4 exd4 8.Nxd4 Bd7 9.Bxc6 bxc6 10.O-O O-O 11.Bf4 Re8 12.Re1 g6



13.h3 Nh5 14.Bh2 Rb8 15.Qd2 Bg5 16.f4 f6 17.Nf3 e6 18.Qa4 Qa5 19.e5 dxe5 20.Nxe5 Be6 21.Rf1 c5 22.Rae1 Ng7 23.Kh1 Bc8 24.Bg1 Ne6



25.Bxc5 Bb7 26.Be3 Rbd8 27.Qb4 Ba8 28.Kg1 h5 29.Qc3 Qf5 30.Rf2 f6 31.Nxg6 Rd3 32.Nh4 Rxc3 33.Nxf5 Rxc4 34.Bd4 Ng7 35.Rxe8 + Nxe8 36.Bc3 Kf7 37.Rd2 Bc6 38.Rd4 Rc5 39.g4 hxg4 40.hxg4 Rd5 41.Rxd5 Bxd5 42.a3 Nd6 43.Ne3 Bb3 44.Kf2 Be6 45.f5 Bb3 46.Kf3 Nc4 47.Nf1 Bc2 48.Kf4 c5 49.Ng3 Nb6 50.Ne4 Nd5 + 51.Kf3 Bd1 + 52.Kg3 Ke7 53.Nxc5 Ne3 54.Nxa6 Nxg4 55.Kf4 Nf2 56.Nb4 Bb3 57.Kf3 Nh3 58.Bd2 Ng5 + 59.Bxg5 fxg5 60.Nc6 + Kf6 1-0

Fed sacrifices an Exchange in the opening (well, his middlegame, Miles' opening) and Tony never gets organized. John's position is overwhelming by move 25, and

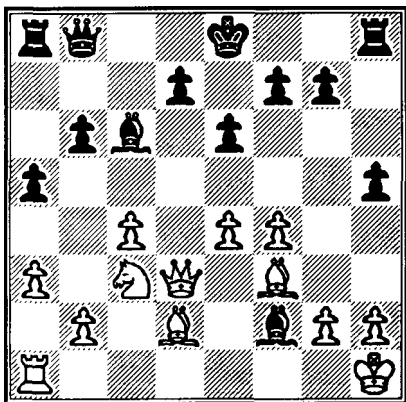
he is both queening a pawn and mating at time control.

Queen's Indian Defense E11

GM John Fedorowicz
GM Tony Miles

U.S. Championship (13) 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.c4 b6 4.a3 Ba6
5.Qc2 Bb7 6.Nc3 c5 7.e4 cxd4 8.Nxd4 Nc6
9.Nxc6 Bxc6 10.Be2 Qb8 11.O-O Bc5
12.Kh1 h5 13.Qd3 Ng4 14.f4 Nf2 +
15.Rxf2 Bxf2 16.Bd2 a5 17.Bf3



17...e5 18.Nd5 d6 19.Bc3 Bh4 20.Rf1
Ra7 21.fxe5 dxe5 22.Be2 Bxd5 23.exd5 Bf6
24.Qf5 Qd6 25.b4 axb4 26.Bxb4 Qd7
27.Qf2 Rb7 28.Bf3 Rb8 29.h3 Bg5 30.Qg3
f6 31.Be4 Bf4 32.Bg6 + Kd8 33.Qd3 h4
34.d6 Qb7 35.c5 bxc5 36.Ba5 + Kd7
37.Bf5 + Ke8 38.Bc7 Ra8 39.d7 + Kf7
40.Bg6 + 1-0

The two Berkeley GMs meet on the familiar turf of the Najdorf, and deFirmian whips up a deadly attack. After offering a poisoned Knight, Nick sacrifices his e-pawn to open up more lines. In the final position, Walter faces mate or the loss of his Queen.

Sicilian Najdorf B87

GM Nick deFirmian
GM Walter Browne

U.S. Championship (13) 1989

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6
5.Nc3 a6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Bb3 b5 8.O-O Be7
9.Qf3 Qc7 10.Qg3 Nc6 11.Nxc6 Qxc6
12.Re1 O-O 13.Bh6 Ne8 14.Nd5! Bd8
14...exd5?, 15.Bxd5 wins.
15.Re3 Qb7 16.Nf4 Kh8 17.Bg5 Bb6
18.Rf3 Qxe4 19.Kf1 e5 20.Nd5 Ba5 21.Ne7
Nc7 22.Nxc8 Raxc8 23.Be7 f5 24.Bxf8
Rxf8 25.c3 f4 26.Qg4 b4 27.Re1 Qc6
28.Rh3

Threatening 29.Rxh7 + Kxh7 30.Qh5 mate!

28...Qe8 29.Qf3 h6 30.Qe4 bxc3 31.Bc2
Qb5 + 1-0

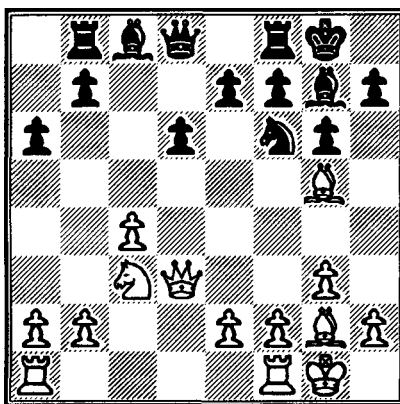
Dzindzi offers a pawn at move 12, but there are no takers, and soon exchanges set in. Gulko winds up with a passer in the ending, but makes no headway, and Roman stays ahead of Boris by one half-point.

English Opening A39

GM Roman Dzindzichashvili
GM Boris Gulko

U.S. Championship (13) 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nf3 Bg7 4.g3 c5 5.Bg2
cxd4 6.Nxd4 Nc6 7.O-O O-O 8.Nc3 Nxd4
9.Qxd4 d6 10.Qd3 a6 11.Bg5 Rb8



12.c5 Qa5 13.Bxf6 Bxf6 14.cxd6 exd6
15.Rfd1 Be6 16.Rd2 Bxc3 17.Qxc3 Qxc3
18.bxc3 Rfc8 19.Bd5 Bxd5 20.Rxd5 Rxc3
21.Rxd6 Rc2 22.e3 Rb2 23.a4 Rc8 24.h4
Rcc2 25.Rf6 Kg7 26.Rf4 h5 27.Rd1 Rc6
28.Rfd4 b5 29.axb5 axb5 30.Rf4 Rc7
31.Rdd4 Rb7 32.g4 hxg4 33.Rxg4 Kf8
34.Rb4 Rxb4 35.Rxb4 Ke7 36.Kf1 Kd6
37.Ke2 Kc5 38.Rd4 Ra7 39.f3 b4 40.Kd2
Kb5 41.Kc2 Re7 42.Rd3 Kc4 43.Rd4 +
Kc5 44.Rf4 Draw

It's easy to understand Joel's caution — tied for fifth with Yasser, and needing to finish in the top six to gain one of the four Interzonal berths, he wants to hold his position. Yasser's, though, is less explainable. Already seeded to the next phase of the 1993 World Championship cycle, Yaz (and Gulko) have nothing to play for if not the U.S. Champion's title. But with seven draws in a row, he is still looking at three sets of taillights as the finish line comes into view.

Queen's Gambit Declined D58

GM Joel Benjamin
GM Yasser Seirawan

U.S. Championship (13) 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5 4.Nc3 Be7
5.Bg5 h6 6.Bh4 O-O 7.e3 b6 8.Bd3 Bb7
9.Bxf6 Bxf6 10.cxd5 exd5 11.O-O c5
12.dxc5 bxc5 13.Qb3 Bc6 14.Bb5 d4
15.Bxc6 Draw

The players finishing in the bottom half of the crosstable will be paid \$100 per point for the first — and \$50 each, the four don't put in any more hours than they have to.

Grunfeld/Slav Defense D96

GM Lev Alburt
GM Michael Rohde

U.S. Championship (13) 1989

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Qb3 g6
5.cxd5 cxd5 6.Nc3 Nc6 7.Bf4 Bg7 8.e3 O-O
9.h3 Na5 10.Qb4 Nc6 11.Qb3 Na5 12.Qb4
Nc6 Draw

Nimzo-Indian Defense E46

GM Dmitry Gurevich
IM Alexander Ivanov

U.S. Championship (13) 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 O-O
Nge2 d5 6.a Be7 7.cxd5 Nxd5 8.Q 2
Nd7 9.g3 Nxc3 10.bxc3 c5 11.Bg2 Qc7
12.O-O Rb8 13.a4 cxd4 14.exd4 b6 15.Bf4
Draw

The prizes, totaling about \$28,000 are:

1st	\$7,000
2nd	4,500
3rd	3,500
4th	2,500
5th	1,500
6th	1,300
7th	1,100
8th	1,000
9th-16th	\$100 per point scored.

Compare the above with the American Open, which guaranteed the winner \$6,000 for four days of successful play, and it's easy to understand the occasionally lethargic play in the Championship — especially for those not doing very well at the outset.

If we are ever going to inspire our promising young players (and their families!) to make a career of chess, then

we must be prepared to offer appropriate rewards for success.

BROTHER: CAN YOU SPARE A DIME?

At the 1986 U.S. Championship, Yasser Seirawan was awarded something like \$5,810.60 for his first-place finish. Why the odd amount? Because the U.S. Chess Federation's treasurer, Anthony Cottell, had convinced his colleagues on the USCF's governing Policy Board to set the prize equal to the organization's membership on some arbitrary date times 10 cents!

It was clearly implicit in this action that the Policy Board members were somehow holding our players responsible for the size of the organization. In an organization with an annual budget in excess of \$2 million, I would suggest that \$1 per member might have been inspiring to the players; 10 cents was merely insulting. I half expected the USCF to tell Yasser to go out and collect the 58,000+ dimes himself!

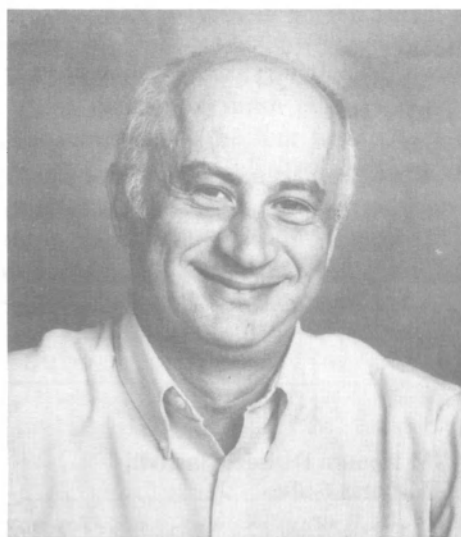
Round 14

Dzindzi, Rachels Hold Lead; Yaz, Gulko Close

Yasser Seirawan made a move to catch up to the leaders at the last possible moment today, beating Sergey Kudrin. He joins Boris Gulko half a point behind Stuart Rachels and Roman Dzindzichashvili. Gulko and the leaders drew. Rachels achieved three major milestones with his draw, but more on that later.

The Interzonal picture was muddled considerably today. Dlugy was left sitting pretty, drawing to find himself alone in fifth, but four players are knotted immediately behind him, and qualification will only extend through sixth place. Miles moved up by beating Benjamin, and Joel dropped down to join him; Fedorowicz handed Igor another loss to become the last member of the group. All four will have to play for wins Sunday, regardless of the risks!

Rachels faced the only remaining close competitor he had to play, Boris Gulko, with Black. A win for Boris would jump



GM Boris Gulko

him past Stuart—and, according to Rachels, he could have done that at one point. Instead, Stuart is allowed to whip up a counterattack that gives him good chances, and Boris offers a draw.

At least, that's what the spectators heard Boris offer. Stuart heard him offer the IM title, a GM norm, and a spot in the Interzonal! He accepted.

English Opening A29

GM Boris Gulko
FM Stuart Rachels

U.S. Championship (14) 1989

1.c4 e5 2.g3 Nf6 3.Bg2 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.O-O Nb6 7.d3 Be7 8.a3 a5 9.Nc3 O-O 10.Be3 Bg4 11.Rc1 Re8 12.Na4 Nd5 13.Bc5 Bf6 14.Qb3 Rb8 15.Nc3 Be6 16.Qb5 Qd7 17.Ne4 Red8 18.Rfd1 Bh3 19.Be3 Bxg2 20.Kxg2 Be7 21.Bd2 Qe6 22.Bxa5 f5 23.Nc3 g5 24.e3 g4 25.Ne1 Bg5 26.Nc2 f4 27.Ne4 Qh6 28.Bd2 fxe3 29.fxe3 Nxe3 + 30.Nxe3 Draw

Dzindzi counters Rohde's opening ambitions, then offers a draw as he seems to be gaining the upper hand. The final position looks both sharp and promising for Black!

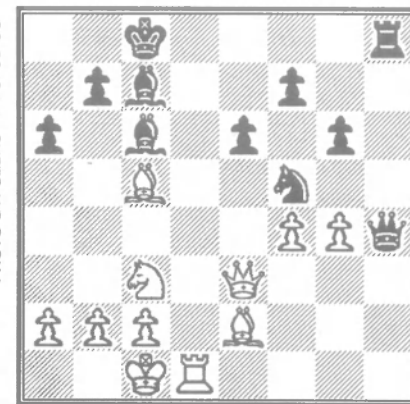
Sicilian Richter-Rauzer B66

GM Michael Rohde
GM Roman Dzindzichashvili

U.S. Championship (14) 1989

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Nf6 4.Nc3 cxd4

5.Nxd4 Nc6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd2 a6 8.O-O-O h6 9.Bf4 Bd7 10.Nxc6 Bxc6 11.Qe1 Be7 12.e5 Nh5 13.Be3 Qc7 14.Be2 g6 15.g4 Ng7 16.exd6 Bxd6 17.Rf1 O-O-O 18.f4 h5 19.Qf2 Qe7 20.h3 hxg4 21.hxg4 Bc7 22.Bc5 Rxd1 + 23.Rxd1 Qh4 24.Qe3 Nf5



Draw

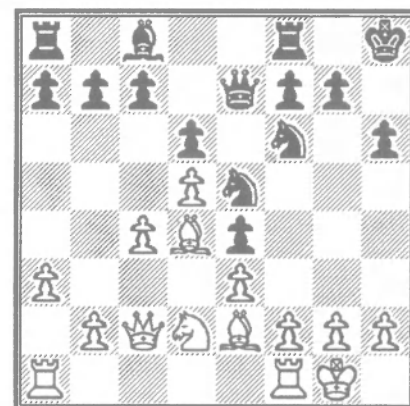
Tony Miles improves to share sixth, and the last Interzonal spot, taking down the too-conservative Benjamin. Joel is taken to task for his doubled g-pawns, and comes up wanting.

Nimzo-Indian Defense E33

GM Tony Miles
GM Joel Benjamin

U.S. Championship (14) 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 Nc6 5.Nf3 d6 6.Bg5 h6 7.Bd2 Qe7 8.a3 Bxc3 9.Bxc3 O-O 10.e3 e5 11.d5 Nb8 12.Nd2 Nbd7 13.Be2 e4 14.O-O Kh8 15.Bd4 Ne5



16.Bd1 Bd7 17.Qc3 Bf5 18.Bc2 Bg6 19.Bxe5 dxe5 20.Qb4 Qd6 21.f3 exf3 22.Bxg6 fxg6 23.Rxf3 a5 24.Qxd6 cxd6 25.Raf1 Kg8 26.a4 Rac8 27.h4 Rcd8 28.b3 b6 29.R1f2 Ng4 30.Rf1 Rxf3 31.Rxf3 Nf6 32.Kf1 Nd7 33.Ke2 Nc5 34.Kd1 Nd3

35.Rf1 Rd7 36.Kc2 Nc5 37.Kc3 Na6 38.g4 Rd8 39.g5 h5 40.Rf3 Rf8 41.Rxf8+ Kxf8 42.c5 bxc5 43.Nc4 Ke7 44.Nxa5 Nc7 45.Kc4 Kd7 46.Nc6 Na6 47.e4 Nc7 48.a5 1-0

Seirawan, who had drawn for seven rounds in a row, made his move, beating Kudrin in the now-fashionable K-K line of the Exchange Grunfeld. His penetration to b7 late in the first time control does the trick, as a Y-z attack through the l-t-d-h-lf-point behind the leaders.

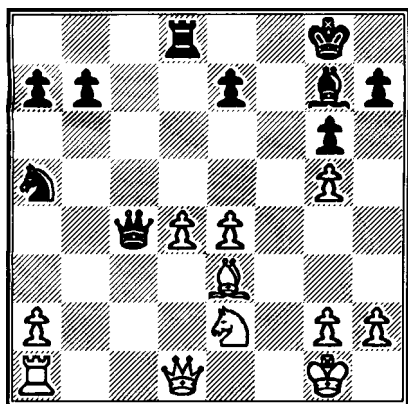
Grunfeld Exchange D88

GM Yasser Seirawan

GM Sergey Kudrin

U.S. Championship (14) 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.e...c...b.c. Bg...Bc.c5...e2 O-O 9.O-O Nc6 10.Be3 Bg4 11.f3 Na5 12.Bxf7+ Rxf7 13.fgx4 Rxf1+ 14.Kxf1 cxd4 15.cxd4 Qc8 16.g5 Qc4 17.Kg1 Rd8



18.Qe1 Nc6 19.e5 e6 20.Qf2 Nb4 21.Nf4 Rc8 22.Rf1 Nd3 23.Nxd3 Qxd3 24.Qf7+ Kh8 25.Bf2 Qa6 26.a4 Qc6 27.a5 Rc7 28.Qf3 Qb5 29.Qa3 Kg8 30.Qa2 Qc4 31.Qxc4 Rxc4 32.Rb1 Bf8 33.Kf1 Bb4 34.Ke2 Bxa5 35.Rxb7 Rc2+ 36.Kf3 Rc7 37.Rb8+ Kf7 38.Be3 Bb6 39.h4 Re7 40.Rh8 Kg7 41.Rc8 Kf7 42.Ke4 Re8 43.Rc2 Rd8 44.g4 Ke7 45.h5 a5 46.Rc6 Rb8 47.Bc1 Kf7 48.Rd6 Rb7 49.Ba3 a4 50.d5 exd5+ 51.Kxd5 Rb8 52.Rf6+ Kg8 53.e6 Rd8+ 54.Bd6 Bc7 55.e7 Rxd6+ 56.Rxd6 Kf7 57.hxg6+ hxg6 58.Rxg6 Kxe7 59.Rg7+ Kd8 60.g6 a3 61.Rf7 1-0

Igor gathers many pawns for a piece, but F d' tp wn p thro ght to prov d th winning margin.

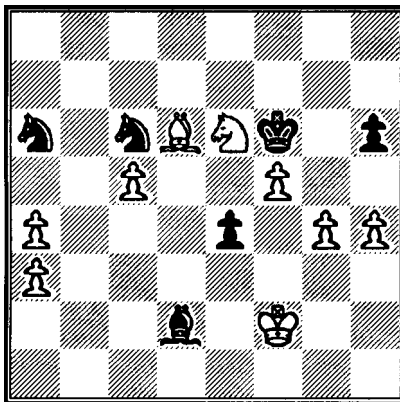
King's Indian Defense E92

IM Igor Ivanov

GM John Fedorowicz

U.S. Championship (14) 1989

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.d4 O-O 6.Be2 e5 7.d5 a5 8.a3 Bd7 9.Be3 Ng4 10.Bg5 f6 11.Bh4 Na6 12.O-O Qe8 13.Nd2 Nh6 14.f3 Nf7 15.Kh1 f5 16.b3 Bh6 17.exf5 gxf5 18.Bd3 Nh8 19.Re1 Ng6 20.Bf2 Kh8 21.g3 Qf7 22.Rb1 Bg7 23.Qc2 Qf6 24.Bf1 e4 25.Nb5 c6 26.Bd4 Ne5 27.dxc6 Bxc6 28.f4 e3+ 29.Bg2 exd2 30.Re2 Rae8 31.Qxd2 Qg6 32.Rbe1 Bxg2+ 33.Kxg2 Nc6 34.Rxe8 Rxe8 35.Rxe8+ Qxe8 36.Nxd6 Qe6 37.Bf2 h6 38.Qd3 Ne7 39.Nxb7 a4 40.Nd8 Qe4+ 41.Qxe4 fxe4 42.bxa4 Nf5 43.Ne6 Bc3 44.c5 Ne7 45.g4 Kg8 46.f5 Bd2 47.Bg3 Kf7 48.Bd6 Nc6 49.h4 Kf6 50.Kf2



50... h5 51.gxh5 Kxf5 52.Ke2 Bc1 53.Ng5 Nd4+ 54.Ke1 Bb2 55.h6 e3 56.h7 e2 57.Kd2 Bc3+ 58.Kxc3 e1Q+ 59.Kxd4 Qxh4+ 60.Kd3 Qh1 61.Be5 Qd1+ 62.Ke3 Qe1+ 63.Kf3 Qxe5 64.Nf7 Qe4+ 65.Kg3 Qg4+ 0-1

Browne and Gurevich, long out of the race, fight to distance themselves from last. Walter wins a pawn for the ending, and Dmitry can't hold him back.

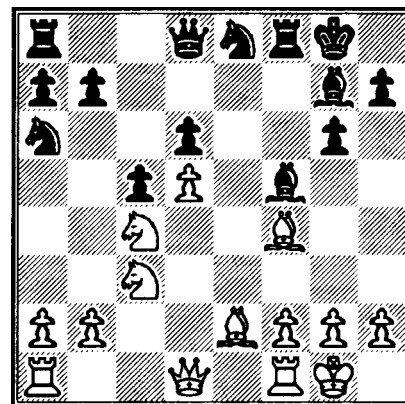
Modern Benoni Defense A73

GM Walter Browne

GM Dmitry Gurevich

U.S. Championship (14) 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 c5 4.d5 exd5 5.cxd5 d6 6.Nc3 g6 7.Nd2 Bg7 8.e4 O-O B 2 N 1 .O-O N 11 N 12 f Bxf5 13.Bf4



13...Nb4 14.Qd2 Qd7 15.Ne3 Bd3 16.Bxd6 Bxe2 17.Bxf8 Bxf1 18.Bxg7 Bxg2 19.Kxg2 Qxg7 20.a3 Na6 21.Nc4 Qd7 22.f3 Rd8 23.Re1 Nf6 24.Qg5 Qf5 25.Qxf5 gxf5 26.Re7 Rd7 27.Rxd7 Nxd7 28.Nd6 b6 29.Nxf5 Nc7 30.f4 Kf7 31.Kf3 Kf6 32.Ne3 a6 33.Ke4 Ne8 34.Ng4+ Ke7 35.Ne5 Ndf6+ 36.Kf5 Nd6+ 37.Kg5 b5 38.b4 cxb4 39.axb4 Nde4+ 40.Nxe4 Nxe4+ 41... 6 N 6 4 .Nd3 Nxd 43... x 7 6 44.h4 Kf5 45.h5 Nf6+ 46.Kh6 Ne8 47.Nc5 Nf6 48.Nd3 Ne8 49.Nc5 Nf6 50.Nxa6 Ne8 51.Nb8 Nf6 52.Nc6 Kg4 53.Nd4 Nxb5 54.f5 Nf6 55.Kg6 Nd7 56.f6 Kf4 57.Nxb5 Ke5 58.f7 Kd5 59.Nc3+ Kc4 60.b5 Kc5 61.Kg7 1-0

Alexander and Lev clash in the Alekhine, with both sides getting very good chances to win. Finally, though, they run out of artillery.

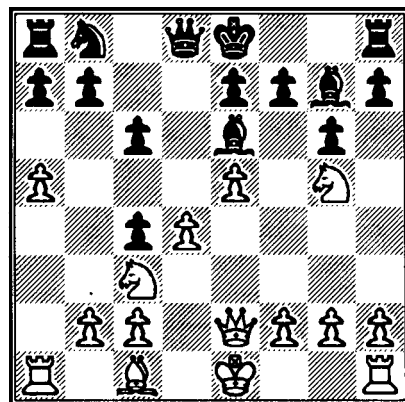
Alekhine Defense B04

IM Alexander Ivanov

GM Lev Alburt

U.S. Championship (14) 1989

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.Nf3 g6 5.Bc4 Nb6 6.Bb3 Bg7 7.a4 d5 8.a5 Nc4 9.Nc3 c6 10.Bxc4 dxc4 11.Qe2 Be6 12.Ng5



12...Bd5 13.e6 Bxe6 14.Nxe6 fxe6 15.Qxe6 Na6 16.O-O Nb4 17.Qe2 Qxd4

18.Rd1 Qh4 19.Ne4 Qh5 20.g4 Qe5 21.f4 Qb8 22.Nd6+ Kf8 23.Nxc4 h5 24.Ra4 Nd5 25.Ne5 Bxe5 26.fxe5 Kg7 27.c4 b5 28.axb6 Nxb6 29.Ra3 hxc4 30.Rg3 Rh3 31.Rxc4 Qh8 32.e6 Qh5 33.Rdd4 Rf8 34.Bf4 c5 35.Re4 Kg8 36.Qg2 Kh7 37.Be5 Rd3 38.h3 Rd1+ 39.Kh2 Rdf1 40.Bg3 Kg7 41.Rh4 Qf5 42.Be5+ Rf6 43.Re2 Rc1 44.Qb7 Qxe6 45.Bxf6+ Qxf6 46.Qxe7+ Qxe7 47.Rxe7+ Kf6 48.Rhh7 Nxc4 49.Rhf7+ Kg5 50.Kg3 Rg1+ 51.Kf2 Rc1 52.Re6 Nxb2 53.Re5+ Kh6 54.Ree7 Kg5 55.Re5+ Kh6 56.Ree7 Kg5 57.Ke2 Rc2+ 58.Kf3 Rc3+ 59.Kg2 Rc2+ 60.Kg3 Rc3+ 61.Rf3 Rxf3+ 62.Kxf3 Nd3 63.Rxa7 c4 64.Rc7 Kf5 65.Ke3 g5 66.Rc6 Nf4 67.Rh6 c3 68.Rc6 Draw

Max and Nick spar briefly, then exchange into a drawn Knight ending.

Queen's Indian E15

GM Maxim Dlugy
GM Nick deFirmian

U.S. Championship (14) 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Bb4+ 5.Bd2 Bxd2+ 6.Qxd2 Ba6 7.b3 c6 8.Nc3 d5 9.e4



9...Nxe4 10.Nxe4 dxe4 11.Ng5 Nd7 12.Nxe4 Nf6 13.Nc3 c5 14.dxc5 Qxd2+ 15.Kxd2 Bb7 16.Rg1 bxc5 17.Bg2 O-O-O+ 18.Ke2 Bxg2 19.Rxg2 Kb7 20.Rgg1 Rd7 21.Rgd1 Rhd8 22.Rxd7+ Rxd7 23.Rd1 Rxd1 24.Nxd1 Kc6 25.Kd3 Nd7 26.f4 f5 27.a3 a5 28.Kc3 e5 29.Ne3 g6 30.b4 axb4+ 31.axb4 cxb4+ 32.Kxb4 exf4 33.gxf4 Nc5 34.Nd5 Ne6 35.h4 Nd4 36.Nf6 Ne6 37.Nd5 Nd4 38.Nf6 Ne6 39.Nd5 Draw

Round 15



Yasser Seirawan and Nick deFirmian take a Blitz break.

PHOTO BY: SEBASTIAN STUDIOS

The U.S. Invitational Chess Championship was completed in a dramatic series of clutch games, with the U.S. title and trips to the Interzonal up for grabs until the last move of the very last game. In fact, only one of the eight encounters didn't have any bearing on the outcome, and it was drawn quickly.

Stuart Rachels, 20, became the youngest U.S. titlist since Bobby Fischer (who won it clear at 14!), and the first ever to overcome the handicap of being rated last in the field. He was joined by Roman Dzindzichashvili, who had shared the title in 1983; both posted undefeated 9.5-5.5 scores. Also joining them was Yasser "Hey! Wait for me, guys!" Seirawan, who woke from a deep sleep to record his first two wins since the early rounds.

Rachels, who earned the right to play here over a year ago by winning the 1988 U.S. Junior Championship, was numb afterward; having nailed down everything but the title last Friday, he didn't have the nervous energy left to resist Rohde's early draw offer, and could hardly stay in the room as Dzindzi pressed to try to pass him.

The new co-champ took a few minutes to answer some questions after the dust had settled.

Soft-spoken and unfailingly polite, he spoke candidly about his result and plans, but he's not yet had the time to adjust to his new-found success. Preparing thoroughly while keeping up with his

work as a third-year undergraduate student in Atlanta, he came to Long Beach hoping to make a good showing—50%! He thanked the sponsoring Software Toolworks for the best-run event he'd ever played in or seen. With no experience in such a serious tournament (his seven U.S. Juniors were much less formal, usually held at school sites, sharing rooms with the other players in dormitories), he expressed the hope that he could find comparable Round-Robins to play in during the summer.

Like 1988 Champ Michael Wilder, Stuart is moving ahead with his education, and does not know whether he will play in the Interzonal—it depends on the location, conditions, and timing, as it could very well destroy another semester of college.

The idea of playing chess for a living hadn't really taken hold yet, though he did realize that there would be a good chance to apply for the Samford Fellowship, which offers a \$30,000 stipend to one player under 25 each year. If he does, and is later granted a second year of support (also a possibility under the Fellowship's rules), this victory may turn out to be worth \$60,000 more to him. It also gives him the chance to "investigate" the value of chess as a career. [Editor's note: see our interview with Rachels on page 18.]

Besides the title, the remaining Interzonal qualifying spots were the big issue Sunday. With Dzindzi and Stuart clearly

picking up two of the four, and Yaz and Boris Gulko already seeded, it came down to five players: Max Dlugy, with 8 points, and four others with 7.5 (Joel Benjamin, Nick de Fina, John Fedorczuk, and Tony Miles). Five separate games created more possibilities than anyone cared to think of; in the end, Max lost, Joel, Nick, and Tony won to pass him, and Fed only managed a draw. The three winners will likely require a playoff to reduce their number to two.

On to the games! We present them in the order in which they were completed.

First, two former champs quickly wind up an event they'd just as soon forget.

Catalan Opening E05

GM Lev Alburt
GM Walter Browne

U.S. Championship (15) 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 d5 4.Bg2 Be7 5.Nf3 O-O 6.O-O dxc4 7.Qc2 a6 8.Qxc4 b5 9.Qc2 Bb7 10.Bd2 Be4 Draw

Stuart, having already clinched an Interzonal spot (which carries with it the IM title) and earned a GM norm, accepts Rohde's draw offer despite the risk that Dzindzi might win and finish clear first.

Catalan Opening E05

GM Stuart Rachels
GM Michael Rohde

U.S. Championship (15) 1989

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 d5 4.d4 Be7 5.Bg2 O-O 6.O-O dxc4 7.Qc2 a6 8.Qxc4 b5 9.Qc2 Bb7 10.Bg5 Nbd7 11.Nbd2 Rc8 Draw

Igor, who lost a big-money last-round game to Dlugy in the American Open, hasn't scored since. Today, he drops his fifth Championship game in a row, offering only token resistance to the determined Benjamin. Joel, who needed the victory to stay in the Interzonal hunt, had such powerful threats after 19.Bf4 that Ivanov didn't even bother seeing what would happen if he allowed the line-clearing push e5!

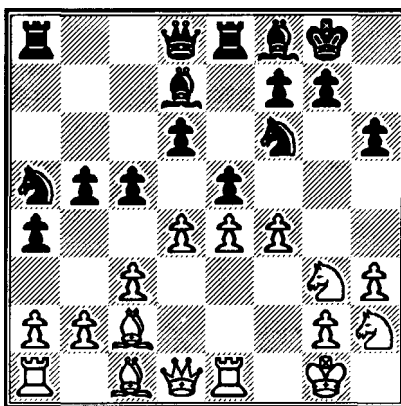
Ruy Lopez C92

GM Joel Benjamin
IM Igor Ivanov

U.S. Championship (15) 1989

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6

5.O-O Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 O-O 9.h3 a5 10.d4 a4 11.Bc2 Bd7 12.Nbd2 Re8 13.Nf1 Bf8 14.Ng3 h6 15.Nh2! Na5 16.f4 c5?



17.dxe5 dxe5 18.fxe5 Rxe5 19.Bf4 Nc6 20.Nf3 Qc7 21.Nxe5 Nxe5 22.Rf1 Re8? 23.Bxh6 c4 24.Bf4 1-0

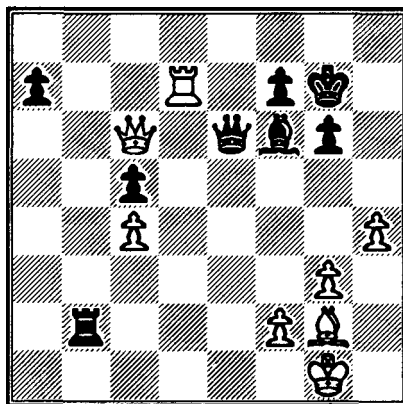
In a very unusual opening, Dzindzi bides his time. Seeing that he can pick up clear first and an extra \$2,000 with a victory, he presses hard, but is finally forced to concede a draw.

King's Indian Attack A05

GM Roman Dzindzichashvili
IM Alexander Ivanov

U.S. Championship (15) 1989

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 b5 3.c3 Bb7 4.a4 b4 5.Bg2 e5 6.d3 Na6 7.O-O d6 8.a5 Rb8 9.Be3 c5 10.Bg5 Be7 11.Bxf6 Bxf6 12.Nbd2 O-O 13.e4 g6 14.Nc4 d5 15.exd5 Bxd5 16.Qe2 bxc3 17.bxc3 Bxc4 18.dxc4 e4 19.Qxe4 Bxc3 20.Rad1 Qxa5 21.Rd7 Nc7 22.Ng5 Bf6 23.Nxh7 Kxh7 24.Qf4 Qb6 25.Rxc7 Kg7 26.h4 Rfc8 27.Rd7 Rd8 28.Rfd1 Qe6 29.Qc7 Rxd7 30.Rxd7 Rb2 31.Qc6 Draw



Eds. The full truth is that White has overplayed his hand and should lose. After 31...Qe1 + 32.Kh2 Qxf2, Black is

a P up with direct threats on White's K, and in no danger himself.

If 33.Rxa7, then ...Be5 wins at once.

So 33.Qd5 looks like a good temporizing move, but then 33...B-h4 34.-h4 Qxh4 + 35.Kg1 Qf2 + 36.Kh2 (36.Kh1 Rb1 + 37.Kh2 Qf4 + 38.Kh3 Rb3 +) Qf4 + 37.Kg1 Rb1 + wins.

Also 33.Qe4 doesn't improve matters, because of 33...Re2.

Even 33.Kh3, hoping to trade Qs on f3, fails neatly to 33...Qf5 + 34.Kh2 Be5 35.Qd5 (35.Rb7 Rd2) Bxg3 + 36.Kxg3 Rb3 + 37.Bf3 (37.Kh2 Qf4 + and ...Rb1 +) Rxf3 + 38.Qxf3 Qxd7 and wins.

Draw

What's the trick? Alexander was in terrible time trouble and probably didn't realize just how good his game was when Dzindzi offered to end it. After that game, wouldn't you be relieved to escape?

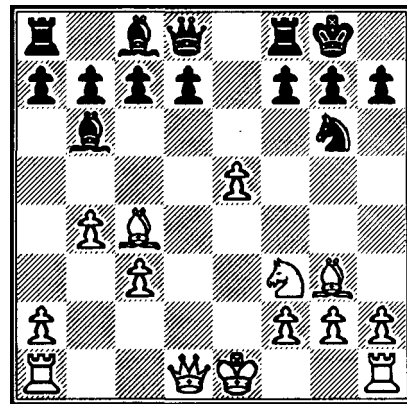
Miles, also in the must-win fight for sixth, essays a rare continuation (2...e5) in an offbeat defense. The pawn offer 12...d6! signals that Tony's creative juices are flowing. With the isolated d-pawn, he plays effectively on both sides of the board, then uncorks a spectacular combination which earns him the Crenshaw Prize (a cash prize donated by Craig Crenshaw) for the best combination of the event.

Nimzovitch Defense B00

GM Sergey Kudrin
GM Tony Miles

U.S. Championship (15) 1989

1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 e5 3.dxe5 Nxe5 4.Nf3 Bb4 + 5.c3 Bd6 6.Nbd2 Nxf3 + 7.Nxf3 Ne7 8.e5 Bc5 9.b4 Bb6 10.Bf4 O-O 11.Bc4 Ng6 12.Bg3



12...d6! 13.exd6 Re8 + 14.Be2 Qf6 15.O-O cxd6 16.Bb5 Rd8 17.Qd2 Bg4 18.Nd4 Rac8 19.Rac1 Ne5 20.Rfe1 Rc7

21.Bf1 a6 22.Re4 Qg6 23.Rce1 f6 24.Kh1 Rdc8 25.R4e3 Bd7 26.a4 h5 27.f4 Ng4 28.Re7 h4! 29.Bxh4 Qh5 30.Bg3 Rxc3 31.Rxd7 Rxg3 32.h3 Qd5! 33.Nf3

If 33.hxg4 Rh3 + 34.Kh1 Bxd4 + mates!

33...Qxf3!

Not 33...gxf3??, when 34.Rg1 is mate!

34.Bc4+ Rxc4 35.gxf3 Rxh3+ 36.Kg2 Rh2+ 37.Kg3 Rxd2 38.Ree7 Nh6 39.Rxg7+ Kf8 40.Rh7 Rcc2 41.Rh8+ Ng8 42.Kg4 Rg2+ 43.Kf5 Rg7 44.Rxd6 Rc6 0-1

Seirawan completes his last-minute move on the title with a demonstration of his subtle understanding of pawn structures. Asked at what point he knew he would win, he singled out the moment when Dlugy played 21...Nb6.

For Max, the failure to hold fifth by drawing is a tragedy. By losing two of his last three, he's dropped from third/fourth to eighth, and out of the Interzonal.

For Seirawan-Dlugy, see Annotated Games, page 26.

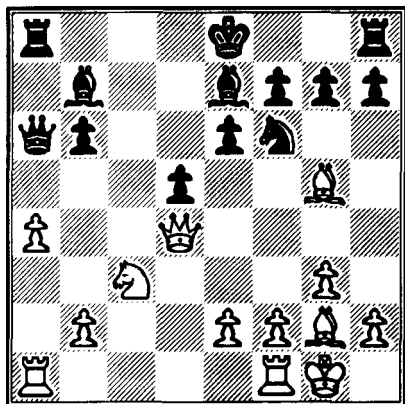
Nick deFirmian, another of the desperate players tied for the last Interzonal spot, gets nowhere in the opening; in fact, he has to play carefully to keep the game going at all. Finally, Dmitry weakens his Kingside pawns with 42.h4, and Nick manages to slip through to create a winning passer on the h-file — another must-win game converted!

English Opening A33

GM Dmitry Gurevich
GM Nick deFirmian

U.S. Championship (15) 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.Nf3 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nc6 5.Nc3 e6 6.g3 Qb6 7.Nb3 Bb4 8.Bg2 Qa6 9.c5 b6 10.cxb6 axb6 11.Bg5 Bb7 12.O-O d5 13.Nd4 Nxd4 14.Qxd4 Be7 15.a4



15...Rc8 16.e4 Rc4 17.Qd2 dxe4 18.Rfe1 Qa5 19.Bf1 Rc8 20.Bb5+ Bc6 21.Bxf6 Bxf6 22.Qd6 Qa8 23.a5 bxa5 24.Rxa5 Qb7 25.Bxc6+ Qxc6 26.Qxc6+ Rxc6 27.Ra8+ Bd8 28.Rd1 Ke7 29.Nxe4 Re8 30.Ra7+ Bc7 31.Rb7 Rb8 32.Rxb8 Bxb8 33.Rd2 Be5 34.f4 Rc4 35.Nf2 Bd4 36.Kf1 Be3 37.Re2 Bb6 38.Nd3 f6 39.Ke1 Bd4 40.Kd1 Bb6 41.Ne1 h6 42.h4 h5 43.Kd2 Kd6 44.Nc2 e5 45.Kd3 Kd5 46.b3 e4+ 47.Kd2 Rc7 48.Nb4+ Ke6 49.Rxe4+ Kf5 50.Rc4 Rxc4 51.bxc4 Ba5 52.Kc3 Kg4 53.c5 Kxg3 54.c6 Kxh4 55.Kc4 Kg3 56.Na6 h4 57.Kb5 Bd8 58.Nc5 Bc7 59.Ne6 Bb8 60.Kb6 h3 0-1

The last game to finish was a nerve-racking affair. Would Gulko win and tie for first? Would Fed win and join in a tie for the last two Interzonal spots?

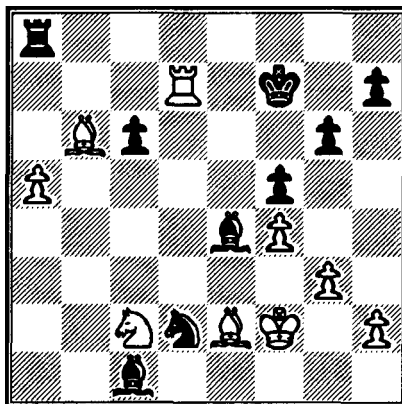
Boris dusts off one of his patented 19th-century defenses to the Ruy Lopez, and builds a solid but constricted position. John tries to squeeze him across the whole board, and produces a passed a-pawn, but fails to keep it, and the game peters out into a four-Bishop draw.

Ruy Lopez Classical C65

GM John Fedorowicz
GM Boris Gulko

U.S. Championship (15) 1989

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Bc5 4.O-O Nf6 5.Nxe5 Nxe5 6.d4 a6 7.Ba4 Nxe4 8.Qe2 Be7 9.Qxe4 Ng6 10.c4 O-O 11.Nc3 c6 12.Bc2 d6 13.Qd3 f5 14.f4 Bf6 15.Kh1 Bd7 16.a4 a5 17.Be3 Re8 18.Bg1 Nf8 19.Rab1 g6 20.b4 axb4 21.Rxb4 Bc8 22.d5 Qe7 23.dxc6 bxc6 24.Rb6 Bd7 25.Rd1 Rad8 26.Na2 Qe2 27.Nb4 Qxd3 28.Bxd3 Rb8 29.a5 Ne6 30.g3 Bc3 31.Rb1 Rxb6 32.Bxb6 Ra8 33.Kg2 Nc5 34.Be2 Ne4 35.Rb3 Kf7 36.Bf3 Bd2 37.Nc2 Be6 38.Be2 d5 39.cxd5 Bxd5 40.Ra3 Bc1 41.Rd3 Nd2+ 42.Kf2 Be4 43.Rd7+



43...Ke6 44.Rc7 Bd5 45.Rxh7 c5 46.Bb5 Ne4+ 47.Kg1 Bd2 48.Ra7 Rxa7 49.Bxa7 Bxa5 50.Be8 Kf6 51.Bb8 Bc3 52.Ne3 Be6 53.Kg2 Nd2 54.Bc6 Nc4 55.Nxc4 Bxc4 56.Ba7 Bd4 57.Kf3 Ke6 58.Be8 Bd5+ 59.Ke2 Kf6 60.h4 Bf7 61.Bc6 Ke7 62.Bf3 Kd6 63.Bb8+ Kd7 64.g4 Bc4+ 65.Kd2 fxe4 66.Bxe4+ Be6 67.Be2 c4 68.Be5 c3+ 69.Kc1 Draw

Final Standings and Prizes:

9.5 Dzindzichashvili, Rachels, Seirawan = 1st \$5,000 each

9 Gulko 4th \$2,500

8.5 Benjamin, deFirmian, Miles = 5th \$1,600 each

8 Dlugy, Fedorowicz = 8th \$1,150 each

7.5 Rohde 10th \$1,000

7 Kudrin 11th \$700

6.5 A. Ivanov 12th \$650

6 Browne 13th \$600

5 I. Ivanov 14th \$500

4.5 Alburt, Gurevich = 15th \$450 each

The 1989 U.S. Championship and Zonal was part of the Software Toolworks Chess Festival. The Software Toolworks, founded and chaired by former TV personality Les Crane, supplied about \$50,000 to help underwrite the Championship and the 25th annual American Open, which kept chess in the news in the Los Angeles/Long Beach area from November 9th through December 3rd without pause.

Live commentary on the games was provided by IMs Jack Peters, Jeremy Silman, and John Donaldson, Senior Masters Matthew Beelby and Dan Durham, and me. There were usually 30 to 60 spectators on hand, and a dedicated staff of nearly a dozen TDs, wall-board operators, and runners kept the presentation running quietly and efficiently.

The event was coordinated by Jerry Hanken, and Ben Nethercot served as the Chief Arbiter, assisted by John Hillery. John Brooke acted as Chief of Staff for the volunteer corps. And a good (but exhausting) time was had by all. ■

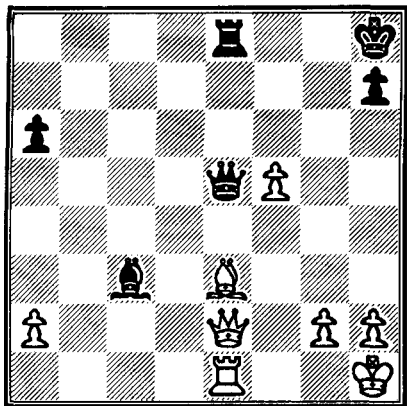
Surprising Moves and Ideas

by IM Nikolay Minev

For years I have had a file with the strange title "Charming Moves" — that is, moves which impress me. Moves which are not only excellent, but also come as a bolt from the blue. Although the *ideas* behind the tactics and the final patterns may be repeated over and over, these charming moves are the unique point of every combination, artifacts of the mind. They are not the only the privilege of Grandmasters, they are within reach of every player. It is of course a matter of taste, but my favorite non-G...d..... "immortal" move (i. is not in *The Encyclopedia of Chess Combinations*) is with a pawn and is shown in the diagram below, White to play:

Jungwirth - Szekely

Vienna 1922



1.f6!! Bxe1 2.Bd4! Qxe2 3.f7+ 1-0

Not everyone's cup of tea! This example should be better known, or at least I think so. My wish is to rescue from oblivion games with charming moves and ideas.

Sicilian Dragon B74

Palda
Beni

Vienna 1971

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 g6 5.Nc3 Bg7 6.Be3 Nf6 7.Nb3 O-O 8.Be2 a5 9.a3!!

Today's theory prefers 9.a4.

9...d6 10.O-O Nd7?!

According to ECO, after 10...a4 11.Nd4 d5!? or 10...Be6, Black has a comfortable game.

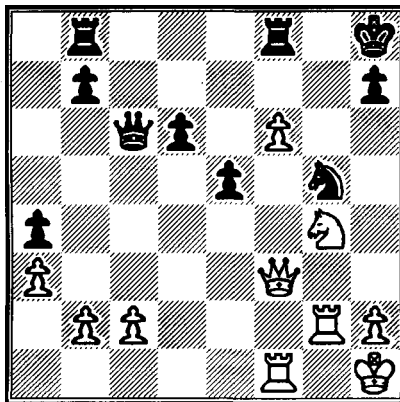
11.f4 a4 12.Nd2 Nc5 13.Kh1 Bd4?! 14.Bxd4 Nxd4 15.Bc4 Rb8 16.Nf3 Nxf3 17.Qxf3 Be6 18.Bd5! Bxd5

If 18...b5, then 19.f5 with attack.

19.Nxd5 e6 20.Ne3 f5 21.exf5 gxf5 22.Rg1 Kh8 23.g4 fxg4 24.Nxg4 e5 25.f5 Qd7 26.Raf1 Qc6 27.f6 Ne4?

After 27...h5 28.Ne3 Qxf3+ 29.Rxf3 Rg8 Black is clearly inferior, but has some counterplay.

28.Rg2! Ng5?



29.Nh6!!

29.Qxc6 bxc6 30.Nh6 also wins, but the game's move deserves two exclamation marks because it demonstrates the tactical idea in a charming way. Imagine that Black's Queen were on b6, then 29.Nh6!! would be the only immediately winning continuation.

29...Qxf3

The mechanism of the tactical idea is 29...Nxf3 30.Rg8+! Rxg8 31.Nf7 mate!

30.Rxf3 1-0

Scotch Game C47

Honfi
Lokvenc

Varna (ol) 1962

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 d6?!

As we shall see, present theory does not condemn this passive-looking continuation.

6.Be2?!

Instead 6.Bb5 Bd7 transposes into the Ruy Lopez — Steinitz Variation.

6...Be7 7.O-O O-O 8.f4 Bd7 9.Bf3

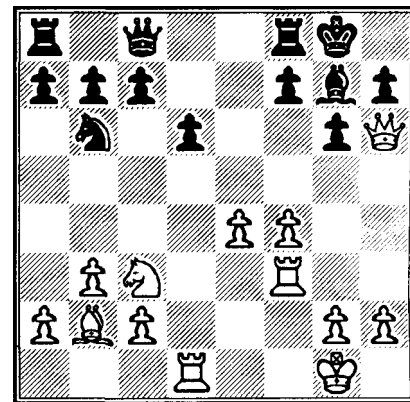
ECO stops here with the assessment, that White has the slightly better position because of his space advantage. The rest of the game convincingly changes this evaluation — White is much, much better!

9...Nxd4 10.Qxd4 Bg4 11.b3 Bxf3 12.Rxf3 Nd7 13.Bb2 Bf6 14.Qd5! Qc8 15.Rd1

Threatening 16.e5.

15...Nb6 16.Qh5 g6 17.Qh6! Bg7

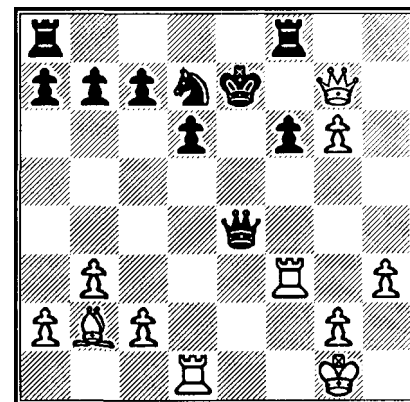
What else?



18.Nd5!! f6

The tactical pattern is 18...Bxh6 19.Nc7 mate.

19.Ne7+ Kf7 20.Qxh7 Qg4 21.f5 Nd7 22.h3 Qxe4 23.fxg6+ Kxe7 24.Qxg7+



24...Ke6

If 24...Kd8, White wins with a typical tactical trick: 25.Qxf8+! Nxf8 26.g7.

25.R1d3 Qe1+ 26.Kh2 Qa5 27.Rde3+ Ne5 28.Bxe5 dxe5 29.Rd3 f5 30.Qd7+ 1-0

Interview with Stuart Rachels

by Dan Bailey

IC: Going into the tournament, did you think you had any chance for such a good result?

Rachels: No chance at all. Going in, I was mainly concerned with not finishing last. I thought if I played at the top of my game, I'd finish in the middle of the field.

IC: When did you feel you could actually win it?

Rachels: I was mainly taking it round by round. Going into the last four days after the break for the Software Toolworks, I was mostly concerned to keep my score at plus three. I wasn't worried when Dzindzi won a game to go to plus four; plus three looked good enough for the Interzonal, anyway. Then I had a difficult adjourned game with Miles, followed by an easily winning game with Igor Ivanov. After getting one and a half points from these games, I supposed I had chances to win.

IC: To what do you attribute this result?

Rachels: Usually when you play either well or badly, it's hard to know why it happened this time instead of another. But in fact it's clear why I did well in this tournament—I took it more seriously than I've ever taken one before. I prepared for the tournament for several months with Kyle Therrell, and also with my longtime chess coach IM Boris Kogan. When it came to playing the games, I concentrated very well. I didn't take so many breaks on my opponents' time—I stayed seated at the board more. In the past I've been given to walking around and looking at the other games, to talking to the other players. This tournament I considered it a real victory when at the end of one of my games, I didn't know what had happened in any of the others.

IC: Is it necessary to take some kind of break in a long game, or is that just a form of laziness?

Rachels: I definitely took *some* breaks; I just took fewer. The tournament itself was quite exhausting. I have a lot more

respect now for the physical factors involved in playing. Fischer complained about his opponents taking short draws—but now I understand better how tiring these tournaments can be.

IC: Do you have a physical fitness regimen?

Rachels: No. I like to take walks. The

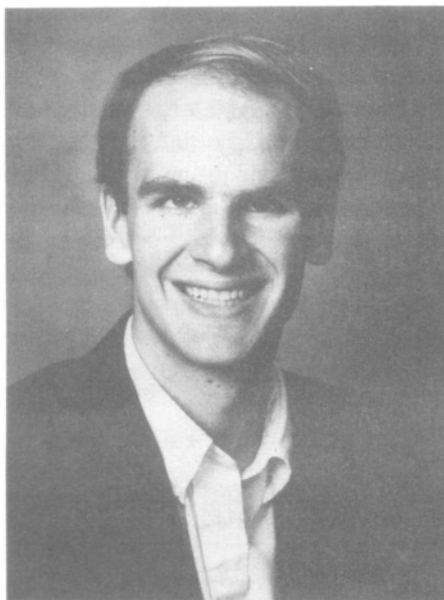


PHOTO BY: SEBASTIAN STUDIOS

main thing is not to feel stress during a tournament until the game starts.

IC: You've been quoted as saying that you intend to follow in your father's footsteps and become a professor of philosophy, not a chess professional. Have you had any second thoughts since the Championship?

Rachels: I've been thinking about it, although I wouldn't say I've had *second* thoughts. There's a good possibility I'll apply for the Samford Fellowship once I get out of college. It would be nice to win that, although I still can't see myself as a chess professional 20 years from now.

IC: Why not?

Rachels: (Laughs) I don't want to become one of these people who badmouths American chess, but it's very difficult to make a living playing chess. Other than just the money factor, it involves an awful lot of travel, and you can't see your friends regularly. It's not a lifestyle that's for everyone, I think. Perhaps I'm too

domesticated.

IC: Is a year or two for chess a possibility, such as Patrick Wolff is taking?

Rachels: Yes. Right now I'm thinking mainly about the Interzonal.

IC: Turning from the future to the past, you hold the distinction of having become the youngest Master in the history of the USCF rating system—which you did at 11 years, 10 months of age. Yet you only learned how to *play* chess just before you turned 9. Most players never reach Master strength—yet you did it in under three years as an elementary school kid. How? A lot of Experts and class players would like to know!

Rachels: I just enjoy playing. I'm not sure exactly how it happened. I just got better.

IC: Leaving aside the factor of innate talent or lack thereof, what are some typical ways players waste their time in trying to improve?

Rachels: Most players play chess for years and years, and make the same sort of mistakes in every game. The most helpful way to improve is to analyze your games; check your analysis; then go over them again with a player preferably rated 200 hundred points higher. There are some very good books to read, but the best way is to analyze with a strong player. That's really the main value of having a trainer.

IC: When did you start studying with IM Kogan?

Rachels: I started studying with Boris when I was 12. I still am. I'm going to Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, and that's where Boris lives. So we're just a half-hour away from each other.

IC: Do you think it's important for a talented child to get a good coach quickly, or can some years pass without ill effects?

Rachels: I don't think it's good to put too much pressure on kids who are too young. But you definitely need a chess coach at the point when they can't improve without beginning to make efforts. There are several American players who are very talented, such as Patrick Wolff and Ron Burnett, who would perhaps

have become even stronger with the help of a trainer. It's quite important for the maturing of your style.

IC: What do you like best and least about chess and chess culture?

Rachels: What I like least is the stress of playing. What I like most is making friends and visiting friends.

IC: Do you find the stress to be really draining?

Rachels: I found the U.S. Championship that way because I was taking every game very seriously. I don't always find Swisses draining. But every game you take seriously has got to have that effect on you.

IC: Do you have any other interests these days that engage you as vitally as chess?

Rachels: I'm quite interested in my academic work, which is mainly philosophy but also includes some fields of anthropology. Other than that, about the most engaging thing I do is play basketball. After those two things, there's a big drop-off.

IC: Have you encountered anything in your studies that could affect your approach to chess?

Rachels: No, I'd say the two parts of my life are completely separate. The only time they come together is when I have to miss some classes to play in tournaments. That's about it.

IC: Among the greats of the game, who would you like to emulate in terms of style? — the ones who make you say, "If I could only play like that!"

Rachels: At this point, I don't know enough about my own style to say what players I have chances to play like. I'm a somewhat stronger player than I was six months ago, but I'm not sure what sort of player I'll turn out to be. I've studied the games of Fischer and Kasparov, which I suppose everyone has. These days it's hard not to be a big admirer of both Kasparov and Karpov. But I don't have an easy answer to your question: there's not one player that I admire in particular.

IC: Chess has often been described in four ways — as a science, an art, a game, and a sport. Which aspect excites you the most?

Rachels: The combination of art and sport. In the 40-in-two time control (I haven't played much at 40 in two and a half), the sporting element is quite

pronounced. Especially for a player like me: I get into time trouble in most of my games, to one degree or another. As far as the art goes, everyone who plays has to admire the elegance of certain calculated variations — and the inexhaustibility of the analysis you can do in interesting positions.

IC: Certain players often seem to get into time pressure, such as Browne and Kortchnoi. What is the reason in your case?

Rachels: I once tried to give a rational answer to this question to my trainer, Boris Kogan. He just told me that if I had five hours on my clock, I'd get into time pressure anyway. One simple question to ask in return is: "Why *don't more* players get into time pressure?" The simple fact is, when you have two hours on your clock, it's very easy to use them efficiently on the first 25 or 30 moves of the game. So it must also be asked why many players cut their analysis short and move quickly. I'm just fairly cautious. The two hours go right by.

IC: Do you double and triple-check a lot of your analysis? Kotov in *Think Like a Grandmaster* advises against this to develop trust in oneself.

Rachels: I try not to. Also, knowing opening theory is a big help. It knocks five to ten moves off the time control.

IC: You mentioned that the sporting element appeals to you. If money were not on the line, which would you prefer: to lose a lovely game, or win a messy one?

Rachels: It sounds like a terrible thing to say, but after I win a game, my first reaction is not to count my money — it's simply to think, "I *crushed* this guy!" So I'd have to say that I'd rather win a messy game. I think I'd be dishonest to say otherwise.

IC: Are there any matters nationally or internationally we haven't touched upon that concern you these days?

Rachels: Well, I *notice* things such as what Kasparov says about the Grandmasters Association, and what gets said about the Samford Fellowship. But I can't say that I know enough about these things to have really strong opinions.

IC: How do you feel about the strong possibility that Kasparov won't play a Championship match under FIDE auspices?

Rachels: In the last *New in Chess*,

Kasparov says, "There's only one way for someone to become World Champion: that's by beating me." I think he's right, and that everyone else feels that way. If he refuses to play a FIDE match, the only credible thing for the next challenger to do is to set up his own match with Kasparov. Especially if that challenger is Karpov. I think it would be most embarrassing to Karpov for the second time in his career to win the World Championship match by default. My prediction is that where Kasparov goes, the title of World Champion goes.

IC: The mystery writer Raymond Chandler once said that "Chess is as elaborate a waste of human intelligence as can be found outside an advertising agency." How do you respond to that point of view?

Rachels: (Laughs) A lot of people enjoy chess. They get aesthetic appreciation from it — or they're just fans of the game. I think chess is on the same footing as football and the visual arts. All sorts of activities can be put in a bad light if you want to put them there.

IC: Including mystery writing. Earlier you cited travel and discontinuous friendships as reasons against becoming a chess professional. Does becoming a philosophy professor also seem more useful to the human race?

Rachels: No. I have a lot of respect for those players who do choose to become chess professionals. If you want to make a contribution to society, you can do so as a citizen — with either profession. Of course, there are many ways to do good. Having a lot of money to give to good causes, or being an environmentalist lawyer would be nice, for example.

IC: What does U.S. chess need?

Rachels: It certainly needs more strong Round-Robins. I've lived in Alabama almost all my chess career. I haven't been averse to traveling, but it's hard to find the time and money to go to Europe.

IC: To conclude this interview, is there anything that you would like to add?

Rachels: If I am proud of anything, it is to represent this part of the country as a player. A lot of people ask me, "You're not really from Alabama, are you? You live in New York a lot, don't you?" But I'm a home-town Alabama boy.

IC: Once again, congratulations on your rare achievement. ■

INSIDE NEWS

Short Reports from Around the World

Anatoly Stepanovich Lutikov

We have learned of the death in late October of 1989 of Soviet GM Anatoly Lutikov. Born February 5, 1933 in Leningrad, Lutikov spent much of his life in Moldavia—one of the few top Soviet players to live outside Moscow and Leningrad. A member of the gold-medal-winning U.S.S.R. student Olympiad team in 1956, Lutikov's best result was Beverwijk 1967. Internationally untitled at the time, he created a sensation by finishing an undefeated second with 10.5 from 15, trailing only Spassky.

A participant in several U.S.S.R. Championships, his best result was third at Alma-Ata in 1968-69. International successes included first prizes at Dubna 1971, Leipzig 1973, and Albena 1976.

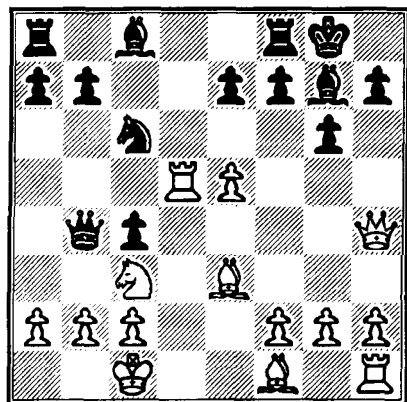
Further proof of his strength was his score of +5, -1, =3 versus Tal, up to 1968.

Sicilian Hyper-Accelerated Dragon B27

GM Anatoly Lutikov
GM Bent Larsen

Beverwijk 1967

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 g6 3.d4 Bg7 4.dxc5 Qa5 + 5.Nc3 Nf6 6.Nd2 Qxc5 7.Nc4 O-O 8. e5 Ng4 9.Qxg4 d5 10.Be3 Qb4 11.Qh4 dxc4 12.O-O-O Nc6 13.Rd5



13...e6 14.Rc5 f5 15.f4 Qb6 16.Qg3 a6 17.h4 Qc7 18.h5 b5 19.Be2 Bb7 20.h6 Bh8

21.Bf3 Rfd8 22.Qh3 Qd7 23.Rd1 Qe8 24.g4 b4 25.Ne2 Rxd1 + 26.Kxd1 Rd8 + 27.Ke1 b3 28. axb3 cxb3 29.gxf5 exf5 30.Qg2 Nxe5 31.fxe5 Bxf3 32.Qxf3 Bxe5 33.Bg5 1-0

Rotterdam, Holland

While the West German Bundesliga is the best-known and strongest team competition in Europe, several other countries have their own events. Probably the next in strength is the **Dutch League**, which features players like Kortchnoi and Speelman in addition to top local talent such as Timman, Van der Wiel, and Sosonko. The top league of this competition, which features ten teams meeting in a Round-Robin format, recently underwent a major upheaval.

For some time the Rotterdam entry, Volmac, has dominated the league with Kortchnoi, Timman, Speelman, Van der Wiel, Sosonko and Piket all on the roster. This year HSG from Hilversum decided to give them a run for their money by signing up all three Polgars. In the third round, in mid-November—the key match was played.

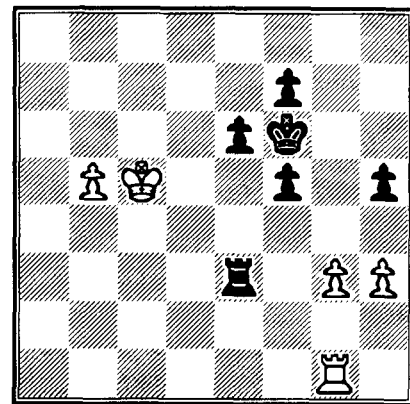
French Burn Variation C11

IM Judit Polgar
GM Viktor Kortchnoi

Rotterdam 1989

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 dxe4 5.Nxe4 Nbd7 6.Nxf6 + Nxf6 7.Nf3 c5 8.dxc5 Qa5 + 9.c3 Qxc5 10.Bd3 Bd7 11.Qe2 Bd6 12.O-O-O Bc6 13.Bxf6 gxf6 14. Nd4 Bd5 15.Bb5 + Kf8 16.Kb1 Rg8 7.f3 Be5 18.Nb3 Qc7 19.c4 Bc6 20.Bxc6 Qxc6 21.g3 Rc8 22.f4 Bb7 23.Nd4 Qxc7 24.Qe4 Kg7 25.Qxb7 Rgd8 26.b3 Qd5 27.Qxd5 Rxd5 28.Nf3 Rcd8 29.Rxd5 Rxd5 30.Kc2 Kg6 31.Rd1 Bc7 32.b4 a5 33. a3 Bb6 34.Kc3 Kh5 35.h3 Kh6 36.Rf1 Kg7 37.Nd2 Bd4 + 38.Kb3 axb4 39.axb4 f5 40.Nf3 Bb6 41.Kc4 h5 42.Ra1 Kf6 43.Ne5 Bd4 44.Rd1 Bxe5 45.fxe5 + Rxe5 46. b5

Re4 + 47.Kc5 Re3 48.Rg1



48...h4 49.gxh4 Rc3 + 50.Kd6 Rb3 51.Kc6 Rc3 + 52.Kd6 Rb3 53.Kc6 Rxh3 54.b6 Rxh4 55.Rb1 Rh8 56.b7 f4 57.b8 = Q Rxb8 58.Rxb8 Kf5 59.Rb7 f6 60.Rb3 Ke4 61.Kd6 Draw

Volmac (5.5)

HSG (4.5)

GM Kortchnoi	.5-.5	IM J. Polgar
GM Speelman	1-0	IM Zsuzsa Polgar
GM Van der Wiel	.5-.5	FM Zsotia Polgar
GM Sosonko	.5-.5	GM Van der Sterren
GM Piket	1-0	IM Douven
IM Kuijff	0-1	IM Nijboer
IM Ligtcrink	.5-.5	IM Pliester
IM Carlier	1-0	IM Boersma
IM Bohm	0-1	FM Zagema
FM de Wit	.5-.5	Van der Wey

Pasadena, California

SMs M-tt Bee'b and P-u K-pioyticu for first at 4-1 in a strong Round-Robin held this past fall at the Pasadena Chess Club. Other scores: 3rd—SM Doug McClintock 2.5-2.5; =4th-5th: SMs Alan Pollard and Larry Remlinger 2-3; 6th: SM Stephen Jones .5-4.5.

Death Valley, California

IM Igor Ivanov and SM Paul Kuroda drew each other in Round Four en route to 4.5-.5 scores for a first-place tie December 9-10.

Hicksville, New York

GM Michael Rohde repeated as Nassau Chess Club Champion despite having to take three half-point byes while participating simultaneously in the U.S. Championship. These were the only blemishes on his score as he tallied 8.5-1.5 to dominate the event (winning \$1,100 and 24 Grand Prix points) held October 16–December 18. IM Jay Bonin was second for which he received \$800 of the \$6,000 prize fund. Harold Stenzel was once again the organizer of this event, one of the best-funded club championships in the country.

Modern Benoni A70

GM Michael Rohde
IM Jay Bonin

Nassau Chess Club Championship 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 c5 4.d5 exd5 5.cxd5 d6 6.Nc3 g6 7.e4 a6 8.a4 Bg4 9.Be2 Bxf3 10.Bxf3 Nbd7 11.Bf4 Qe7 12.O-O Bg7 13.e5 Nxe5 14.Bxe5 dxe5 15. d6 Qd7 16.Re1 O-O 17.Rxe5 Rad8 18.Rxc5 Qxd6 19.Qxd6 Rxd6 20.Rc7 b6 21.Re1 Nd7 22.Be2 Re8 23.Kf1 Nc5 24.Bc4 Rxe1 + 25.Kxe1 Nd3 + 26.Ke2 Bxc3 27.bxc3 Ne5 28.Bxa6 g5 29.f3 Kg7 30.Bb5 h5 31.c4 Nd3 32.g3 Ne5 33.c5 bxc5 34. Rxc5 Kf6 35.a5 g4 36.fgx4 hxg4 37.a6 Nf3 38.a7 Nd4 + 39.Ke3 Rd8 40.a8 = Q Rxa8 41.Kxd4 1-0

Lucerne, Switzerland

FIDE recently released its semi-annual rating lists. As expected, World Champion Garry Kasparov became the first player to reach 2800 under the system developed by Professor Arpad Elo and instituted in 1970.

The men's top ten had some reshuffling of places (Timman moved to number three from number eight, while Short and Kortchnoi dropped) – but the same names were at the top.

World Men's Top 50

1.Kasparov, Garry URS 2800.....(+25)
2.Karpov, Anatoly URS 2730.....(-20)
3.Timman, Jan NLD 2680.....(+45)
4.Ivanchuk, Vassily G URS 2665.....(+5)
5.Gurevich, Mikhail G URS 2645.....(+5)
6.Salov, Valery G URS 2645.....(=)

7.Beliavsky, Alexander URS.....2640.....(+20)
8.Short, Nigel ENG2635.....(-25)
9.Andersson, Ulf SVE2630.....(-5)
10.Kortchnoi, Viktor SWZ2625.....(-30)
11.Ljubojevic, L. YUG2625.....(-10)
12.Dolmatov, Sergey URS2620.....(+10)
13.Ehlvest, Jaan URS2620.....(=)
14.Gelfand, Boris URS2615.....(+25)
15.Yusupov, Artur URS2615.....(+5)
16.Azmaiparashvili Z. URS2610.....(+35)
17.Gulko, Boris USA2610.....(+5)
18.Polugaevsky, Lev URS2610.....(+25)
19.Speelman, Jonathan ENG2610.....(-5)
20.Dreev, Alexey URS2605.....(+35)
21.Georgiev, Kiril BLG2605.....(+15)
22.Portisch, Lajos HUN2605.....(+5)
23.Ribli, Zoltan HUN2605.....(=)
24.Sax, Gyula HUN2605.....(+25)
25.Vaganian, Rafael URS2605.....(+20)
26.Agdestein, Simen NOR.....2600.....(-5)
27.Chernin, Alexander URS.....2600.....(+20)
28.Nikolic, Predrag JUG2600.....(=)
29.Nunn, John ENG2600.....(+25)
30.Dorfman, Iosif URS2595.....(+10)
31.Hubner, Robert FRG2595.....(-10)
32.Seirawan, Yasser USA.....2595.....(+10)
33.Bareev, Evgeny URS2590.....(+10)
34.Chandler, Murray ENG2585.....(=)
35.Sokolov, Andrei URS2585.....(-10)
36.Tal, Mikhail URS2585.....(=)
37.Gavrikov, Viktor URS2580.....(+25)
38.Miles, Anthony USA2580.....(+10)
39.Kozul, Zdenko JUG2575.....(+15)
40.Olafsson, Helgi ISD2575.....(+30)
41.Yudasin, Leonid URS2575.....(+20)
42.Eingorn, Viacheslav URS2570.....(+10)
43.Hansen, Curt DEN2570.....(+45)
44.Oll, Lembit URS2570.....(+20)
45.Psakhis, Lev URS2570.....(+50)
46.Smyslov, Vassily URS2570.....(+5)
47.Tukmakov, Vladimir URS2570.....(+5)
48.Alburt, Lev USA2565.....(+40)
49.de Firmian, Nick USA2565.....(-20)
50.Kudrin, Sergey USA2565.....(-5)
51.Ruban, V. URS2565.....(+50)
52.Vladimirov, Evgeny URS2565.....(=)
53.Wahls, Mattias FRG2565.....(+30)

West Germany

Without question, the world's top national team competition is West Germany's Bundesliga. Sixteen teams, each with eight players, battle in a marathon Round-Robin which lasts half the year. League rules allow for two foreign players per team, and wealthy clubs stockpile some of the best talent in the World such as former World Champion Mikhail Tal.

This year, after eight of the fifteen rounds, the league is a surprise package. Bayern Munchen (GMs Hubner, Ribli, Hjartarson, Kindermann, and Hickl) and the surprising SC Munchen 36

(GMs Smejkal and Ftacnik but not so much depth). Both teams have a perfect match record of 8-0 and are trailed by SG Porz (Larry Christiansen's club – he plays board two behind Hort and ahead of Miles) and SF Dortmund-Brackel (Ben Finegold plays board six).

Last year Larry Christiansen was one of the league's most valuable players. This year he is doing even better.

Nimzo-Indian E32

GM Stefan Mohr
GM Larry Christiansen

Bundesliga 1989

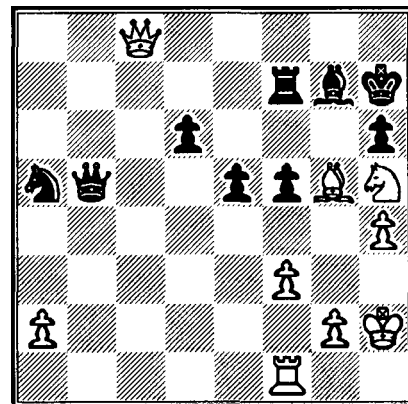
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 O-O 5.a3 Bxc3 + 6.Qxc3 b5 7.cxb5 c6 8. f3 Nd5 9.Qd2 f5 10.Nh3 cxb5 11.e3 Nc6 12.Bxb5 Na5 13.Qd3 Rb8 14.b4 Rxb5 15.bxa5 Ba6 16.Bd2 Rb6 17.Qc2 Rc6 18.Qd1 Qh4 + 19.Nf2 Qg5 20.g3 Nxe3 21. Nh3 Qh6 22.Qb3 Ng2 + 0-1

King's Indian Samisch E84

GM Larry Christiansen
IM Jurgen Graf

Bundesliga 1989

1.c4 g6 2.e4 Bg7 3.d4 d6 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.f3 O-O 6.Be3 Nc6 7.Qd2 a6 8.Nge2 Rb8 9.h4 e5 10.d5 Na5 11.Ng3 c5 12.Rb1 b5 13.cxb5 axb5 14.Nxb5 Ne8 15.b4 cxb4 16.Rxb4 f5 17.Na7 Bd7 18.Bg5 Nf6 19.exf5 Rxb4 20.Qxb4 Qc7 21.Nb5 Bxb5 22.Bxb5 Nxd5 23.Qd2 Nc3 24.O-O Qb6 + 25.Kh2 Qxb5 26.Qxc3 gxf5 27.Qc7 h6 28.Nh5 Rf7 29.Qc8 + Kh7



30.Nxg7 Qxf1 31.Ne6 Qb5 32.Bf6 Qd7 33.Nf8 + 1-0

Inside a Kasparov Combination

by Elie Agur

Editor's note— Mr. Agur showed this article to Kasparov, who was favorably impressed. We hope you will be too.

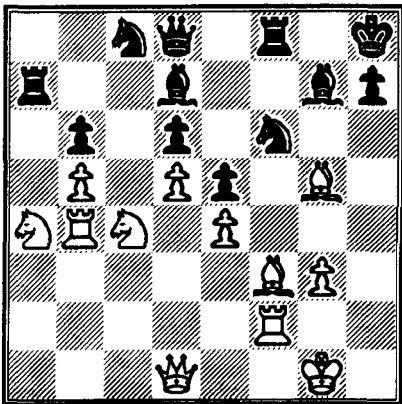
Some positions offer an immense wealth of combinative themes. A player should be imaginative enough to create them, and a gifted enough tactician to find his way through the resulting maze. World Champion Garry Kasparov managed to do both in outstanding fashion in his game against the Russian Master Ilya Smirin from the 1988 U.S.S.R. Championship.

King's Indian Defense E97

GM Garry Kasparov
NM Ilya Smirin

U.S.S.R. Championship 1988

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.d4 O-O 6.Be2 e5 7.O-O Nc6 8.d5 Ne7 9.Na4 a6 10.a3 d7 11.Rb1 f5 12.b4 b6 13.f3 f4 14.Na4 axb4 15.axb4 g5 16.c5 Nf6 17.cxd6 cxd6 18.b5 Bd7 19.Nc4 Nc8 20.Ba3 Ne8 21.g4 fxg3 22.hxg3 g4 23.Bc1 gxf3 24.Bxf3 Nf6 25.Bg5 Ra7 26.Rf2 Rb7 27.Rb3 Ra7 28.Rb1 Rb7 29.Rb3 Ra7 30.Rb4 Kh8



This is the critical position.

White's pieces are concentrated in equal numbers (three) on both wings, while his Queen occupies its initial square. Where should he initiate the action?

For the technically oriented player, Black's b6 and d6 weaknesses would constitute the most obvious targets. The pawn on b6 is relatively easy to get at. Clearly 31.Be3 forces 31...Rb7, after which Nc3 and Ra4-a6 will eventually win the pawn. This plan, however, might allow Black too much counterplay on the Kingside: 31.Be3 Rb7 32.Nc3 Qe8 33.Kg2 Qg6 34.Ra4 Ng4 (34...h5 35.Qh1!) 35.Bxg4 Rxf2+! 36.Bxf2 Bxg4 37.Qg1 Rf7, and White has nothing better than 38.Ne3 (38.Nd2? Qh5 when Black can force a draw, if he so wishes [38...Bh3+]—or to try for more with 38...Bd7 39.Kf1 Bh6 40.Ke1 Rf3). Instead of removing the Bishop from g5, Kasparov decides to bolster its position by mounting pressure along the f-file.

31.Qf1 Bxb5 32.Rxb5 Rxa4

In positional terms, White has ceded the a-file and the b-pawn for the f-file and serious weakening of Black along the h3-c8 diagonal. One thing, however, is quite obvious: whatever Black has lost in this deal is compensated for by the post his Rook occupies on a4. From there, it applies pressure along the fourth rank—directly on the Knight and indirectly on e4. And White can't challenge the Rook along the a-file.

33.B-2

Trying to take immediate control of the new diagonal by 33.Bg4 is a questionable affair in view of 33...Nxc4! 34.Bxd8 Rxf2, with a probable draw. 33.Be2, with the idea of protecting Nc4 and Rb5, would have been correct with regard to the line in the game—but not after 33...Na7 34.Rb3 h6 35.Bh4 b5 36.Nb2 Rxe4 37.Rbf3 Qb6! 38.Kg2 (or 38.Kh1 Rxh4+ 39.gxh4 Qd4!) 38...Rxh4! 39.gxh4 Rg8!, when Black has a winning position.

Unfortunately for Black, Kasparov, like a supreme juggler, starts flinging one ball after another into the air, catching them only after breathtaking periods of time. 32.Bg2 serves the double purpose of transferring the Bishop to h3 and preparing Rb3-f3.

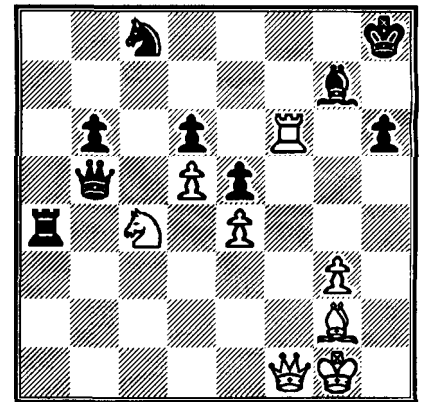
33...h6 34.Bh4 Qe8 35.Bxf6!

Not 35.Nxb6 Nxb6 36.Rxb6 Nxe4 37.Bxe4 Rxe4 38.Rxd6 Rxf2 39.Qxf2 Qh5!, when White's advantage has completely vanished; while after 35.Nb2, the Rook matures with 35...Ra1!. This possibility, by the way, looms large in many future variations of the game. Worth mentioning is that 35.Rxf6 would have lost material to 35...Rxf6!. Kasparov's move is the beginning of the intricate combinative phase.

35...Rxf6

The only move. After 35...Bxf6, White recaptures the Bishop while attacking the Rook at f8. 36...Rxf6 37.Qxf6+ Kh7 leads to Black's end with 38.Bh3 or 38.Nxd6.

36.Rxf6 Qxb5



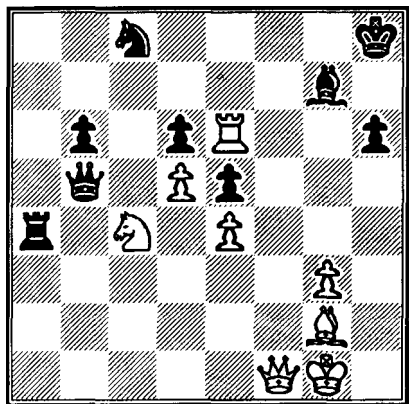
It is this position which must have posed the greatest problems for Kasparov in his calculations. The standard ideas one would normally check ... such a position are connected with the moves 7.B 3, 37.Rx 6+, and 7.R 8+. Yet they fail, since the White King lacks sufficient protection. Thus, after 37.Rf8+ Bxf8 38.Qxf8+ Kh7 39.Bh3, White is about to deliver the final blow—but it is he who is floored first: 39...Qb1+ 40...Ra2+ 41.Nf7 Qd1+ 42...Qb3 mate.

In *New in Chess* (88/8), the Russian GM Khalifman and NM Nesis give 39.Ne3 (instead of 39.Bh3) 39...Qc5!, after which "White would have to settle for a perpetual," and, as for 37.Bh3, they

point out that "The consequences of 37...Ra1! are unclear." 37.Rxh6+ deserves no comment since it's so obviously bad.

I shall limit myself to one remark in this respect: it is Rxh6 which will become the jewel in the crown of Kasparov's combination. The piquant difference is that while worth nothing when giving check, the move will have a deadly effect when played *without* check! It takes the highest degree of imagination to conceive such a plan.

37.Re6!!



None of the GMs in the press center or in the tournament hall had seen this amazing move. No wonder! The move is so paradoxical that the majority of players never would have taken it into consideration. Everything up to this point has led us to assume that under all probable circumstances, the h3-c8 diagonal should remain the exclusive field of action for the White Bishop. That White should block this diagonal of his own free will was simply unthinkable. Doing so while leaving another piece *en prise* is all the more inconceivable.

Curiously, it might well be this last fact that was the incentive for Kasparov's move. After having dismissed all the previously mentioned alternatives, he must have given some thought to the defense of the Knight, and presumably came up with this idea of indirect defense. Not only does the move exclude one of the two possible captures (37...Qxc4 38.Re8+ Kh7 39.Qf5 mate), it also temporarily inhibits the second: 37...Rxc4 38.Qf7, and again the invasion at e8 is decisive. From the positional point of view, Kasparov's move emphasized two additional weak spots in Black's camp: f7 and e8.

37...Kg8 38.Bh3!

The singularity of the position

Kasparov has created lies in the fact that superficially it looks as though White has nothing concrete at his disposal. And indeed, Khalifman and Nesis report that after 37...Kg8, "Everyone thought that White had accomplished nothing. Isn't f7 defended and isn't the White Knight under attack after the last move?"

In reality, White has more than one way to demonstrate his advantage. Besides the one chosen by Kasparov, there is also the possibility of switching the Bishop back to the d1-h5 diagonal with 38.Bf3!?, from where it eyes both h5 and e2, to bid it attack Black's defense. Thus after 38.Bf3 the Knight is still immune: if 38...Rxc4, then 39.Be2 Qc5+ 40.Ku4 wins, while 38...Qxc4 forsakes e8 to the same fate: 39.Be2 Qd4+ (or 39...Qxe4 40.Re8+ Kh7 41.Bd3) 40.Kh2. A little more stubborn is 38...Ra7 39.Bh5 Re7, but after 40.Bg6! (40.Rxe7 Qc5+! draws) White has a strong grip.

However, Black does have one simple and effective defensive resource: 38...Rb4. Remarkably, White has the opportunity to use a super-elegant move being a pawn down. As we shall see, this could also have been the case after Kasparov's actual move. The fact that in these two types of endgames White gets the upper hand is the best evidence for Kasparov's whole conception being positionally well-founded. Let's see: 39.Bg4! (the interesting try 39.Qf2 fails to 39...Rxc4 40.Be2 Rc1+ 41.Kg2 Qa4!) 39...Rb1 40.Re8+ Qxe8 (40...Bf8 41.Rxf8+ Kg7 42.Rxc8 is too much for the Queen, and 40...Kh7 41.Bf5 mates) 41.Qxb1 b5 (41...Qg6 42.Be6+ Kh8 43.Kf2!) 42.Ne3 Ne7 (42...Nb6 43.Be2! Nc4 44.Nf5!) 43.Qb4 Qd8 (or 43...Qg6 44.Qxb5 Qxe4 45.Qe8+ Kh7 46.Kf2) 44.Qxb5, and White's prospects are preferable.

38...Rxc4

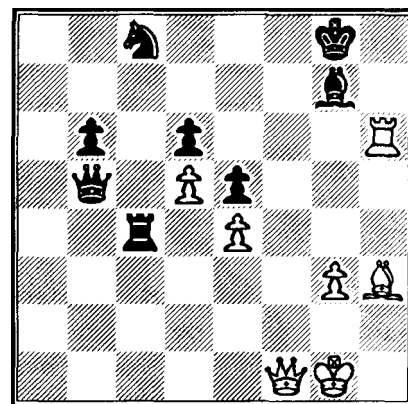
He obviously overlooked Kasparov's reply. But who wouldn't? The correct 38...Ra7! would have prolonged the battle. After 39.Rg6 Qc5+ 40.Kh2 (if 40.Kh1 Qd4! and Black threatens both 41...Ra1 and 41...Qxe4+; White is left with 41.Be6+ Kh7 42.Qf5! as the only possibility of holding drawing chances) 40...Ra2+ 41.Kh1 Rf2 42.Qd3 Qb4! etc.

Moreover, now White has to take into account the move ...Rf7. The idea of playing 39.Bf5 with 40.Bg6 in mind, for

example, fails to 39...Rf7 40.Bh7+ Kf8!. Yet, as in the previous note, White reaches a clearly better endgame with 39.Ne3! Qxf1+ 40.Kxf1—even more so here with the Rooks on the board than with the Queens.

39.Rxh6!!

Here it comes! This is certainly the most peculiar and unexpected way to evacuate e6 for the Bishop. Just think that playing the Rook to e6 two moves earlier was a preliminary to this move! Apart from the line that occurs in the game, Kasparov was also prepared for 39...Qc5+ 40.Kh1 Rc1 41.Be6—a "last minute" mate!



39...Bxh6 40.Be6+ Kh8 41.Qf6+ 1-0

Smirin saw no point in letting Kasparov finish the job (as he mentioned in *Informant* 46/825) with 41...Kh7 42.Qf7+ Bg7 43.Bf5+ Kh8 44.Qh5+ Kg8 45.Be6+ Kf8 46.Qf7 mate. ■

KRO Match Timman - Short

by Yvette Nagel

For the eighth straight year, the KRO broadcast company in Hilversum, the Netherlands, played host to its annual Jan Timman-versus-the-world challenge match. The KRO tradition began in 1982 when Timman faced Viktor Kortchnoi and drew 3-3. After this auspicious beginning, Timman's opponents have continued to include the world's best players. As part of its own continued commitment to chess, the Dutch insurance company Interpolis also helped sponsor the match.

This year's six-game match, played December 13-20, 1989, featured Holland's best against the world's third-highest-rated player, Nigel Short of Great Britain. Short and Timman regularly hold the highest ratings of Western players. It was only natural that the Dutch press dubbed the battle, "The best of the West."

For Short, this event was a nice comeback. His performance in the recent super-tournament in Belgrade, Yugoslavia left much to be desired. He needed to reaffirm his third-place world ranking. For Timman, this encounter was his last test before the Candidates' Final against former World Champion Anatoly Karpov. The twelve-game final is scheduled for March in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Timman started fast with victories in the first two games—to the delight of the partisan Dutch fans, who predicted that poor Short was about to be clobbered. Timman had an opportunity to score again in Game 3. This time Short defended well and saved his first half-point.

Thereafter the momentum turned. By the time the fourth game was played, Short managed to restore tension by defeating Timman in a mere 26 moves. In a Petroff, Timman came armed with a novelty that he unveiled on move 14. Short consumed a considerable amount



PHOTO BY: JURI JURU

English GM Nigel Short fought the Dutch hero Timman to a standstill.

of time, leaving himself with no more than six minutes for 18 moves. But Timman played a few inaccuracies, and Short grabbed the opportunity to successfully attack on the Kingside.

The fifth game wasn't as exciting as the previous four. A closed position arose in which both players experienced difficulties. The approaching time-trouble made things worse, and in the end it was Nigel who emerged with the better game. With a few deft moves he equalized the score.

The sixth and final game left the Dutch audience limp as it ended in a draw after a repetition of moves. Short missed a good chance to decide the match in his favor. By drawing the match 3-3, the players split the 30,000 Dutch guilder (\$15,000) prize fund.

Chess in the Netherlands has reached a new peak. Jan Timman is the most successful Dutch chess player since Dr. Max Euwe won the World Championship in 1935. Because the KRO match was the dress rehearsal for Timman's encounter with Karpov, the media coverage was enormous. Television and radio featured interviews of and analysis by both players.

GMs and IMs were recruited for commentary and analysis. Teletext (a system that allows you to see the latest news in writing on your home TV screen) made it

possible for people to follow the games live. The outcome of the match indicated that Short's recent bad form has come to an end. And Timman now knows what work must be done before he faces Karpov.

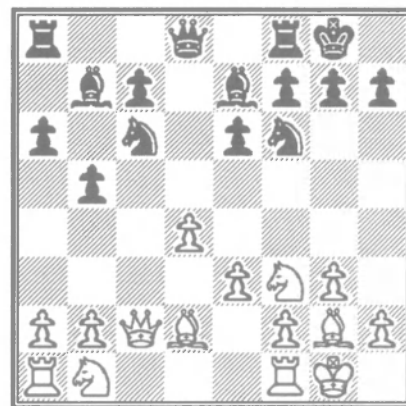
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Timman (2635)	1	1	.5	0	0	.5	3
Short (2660)	0	0	.5	1	1	.5	3

Catalan E05

GM Jan Timman
GM Nigel Short

KRO Match (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5 4.g3 Be7 5.Bg2 O-O 6.O-O dxc4 7.Qc2 a6 8.Qxc4 b5 9.Qc2 Bb7 10.Bd2 Nc6 11.e3



11...Ra7 12.Rc1 Qa8 13.Ne1 Nb8

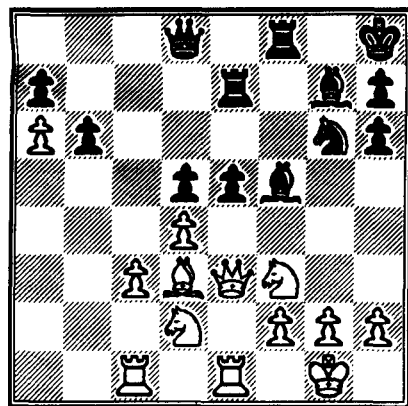
14.Ba5 Rc8 15.Nd2 Bxg2 16.Nxg2 c5
17.Bb6 Rd7 18.Bxc5 a5 19.a4 b4 20.Nf4
Ruc1 21.Nd3 Nbu7 22.Q-a5 23.h+ e5
24.Nb3 Ne4 25.Qb5 Ndx5 26.Ndx5 Nxg3
27.fxg3 Qf3 28.Kh2 Qf2 + 29.Kh3 Bxh4
30.Rg1 Bg5 31.Rgf1 Qxb2 32.Rab1 Qc2
33.Qd3 Rxc5 34.Nxc5 Rxc5 35.Qf5 exd4
36.Qxf7 + Kh7 37.Rbc1 Qxc1 38.Rxc1
Rxc1 39.exd4 Kh6 40.Qe6 + Bf6 41.Qe3 +
Bg5 42.Qe5 Rc3 43.Qxa5 h4 44.Qxb4
Rxc3 + 45.Kh2 Rd3 46.Qd6 + Kh5 47.a5
Rd2 + 48.Kh3 Rd3 + 49.Kh2 Rd2 +
50.Kh1 Rd1 + 51.Kg2 Rd2 + 52.Kf3 h3
53.Qc6 Rd3 + 54.Ke4 Ra3 55.Kf5 Rxa5 +
56.d5 Bf6 57. e8 + 1-0

Caro-Kann Advance B12

GM Nigel Short
GM Jan Timman

KRO Match (2)

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.c3 e6 5.Be2 c5
6.a3 c4 7.Nd2 Nc6 8.Ng3 Be7 9.b3 cxb3
10.Nxb3 Nh6 11.a4 O-O 12.a5 Rc8 13.O-O
f6 14.Bxh6 gxh6 15.exf6 Bxf6 16.Re1 Kh8
17.Qd2 Bg7 18.Qe3 Rc7 19.a6 b6 20.Bb5
Ne7 21.Nbd2 Ng6 22.Rac1 Re7 23.Bd3 e5



24.dxe5 Nxe5 25.Bxf5 Rxf5 26.Nd4
Nf3 + 27.N2xf3 Rxe3 28.Rxe3 Rf7
29.Rce1 Qd6 30.Re8 + Rf8 31.g3 Kg8
32.Nh4 Bxd4 33.cxd4 Qf6 34.Rxf8 + Kxf8
35.Re. Oc6 36. ... b. - 7. e7 xa-
38.Nxd5 Qa1 + 39.Kg2 Qxd4 40.Rf5 +
Kg7 41.f3 0-1

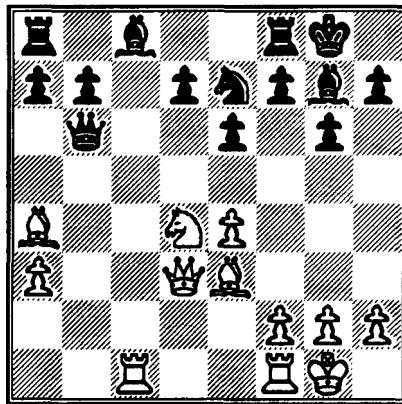
Sicilian Rossolimo B30

GM Jan Timman
GM Nigel Short

KRO Match (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Qb6 4.Ba4 g6
5.O-O Bg7 6.c3 e6 7.d4 cxd4 8.cxd4 Nxd4
9.Na3 Ne7 10.Nc4 Qa6 11.Nxd4 Qxc4

12.Be3 O-O 13.Rc1 Qb4 14.a3 Qxb2
15.Qd3 Qb6



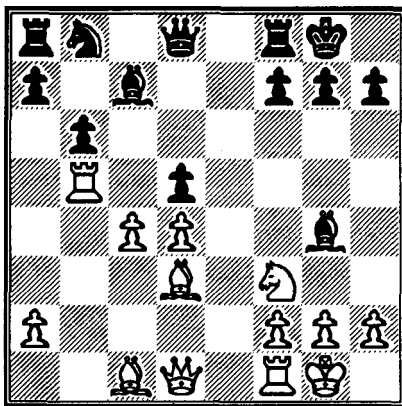
16.Nf5 Qd8 17.Nxg7 Kxg7 18.Qd6 Nc6
19.Rfd1 f6 20.Bxc6 bxc6 21.e5 f5 22.Rxc6
f4 23.Bc5 Rf7 24.f3 Bb7 25.Rc7 Bd5
26.Bxa7 Rc8 27.Rxc8 Qxc8 28.Bc5 Qa8
29.Bb4 Qa7 + 30.Qc5 Qa8 31.Rc1 g5
32.h3 h5 33.Qc8 Qxc8 34.Rxc8 Bc6 35.Kf2
Kh7 36.Bd6 g4 37.hxg4 hxg4 38.fxg4 Rg7
39.g3 Rxc4 40.gxf4 Rxf4 + Draw

Petroff C43

GM Nigel Short
GM Jan Timman

KRO Match (4)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 d6 4.Nf3 Nxe4
5.d4 d5 6.Bd3 Bd6 7.O-O O-O 8.c4 c6
9.cxd5 cxd5 10.Nc3 Nxc3 11.bxc3 Bg4
12.Rb1 b6 13.Rb5 Bc7 14.c4



14...dxc4 15.Be4 Nc6 16.Rg5 Bxf3
17.Qxf3 Qd6 18.Rg3 Nxd4 19.Qg4 g6
20.Bxa8 Rxa8 21.Rd1 Rd8 22.Kf1 Qd5
23.Re3 f5 24.Qh4 f4 25.Re7 h5 26.Qf6 1-0

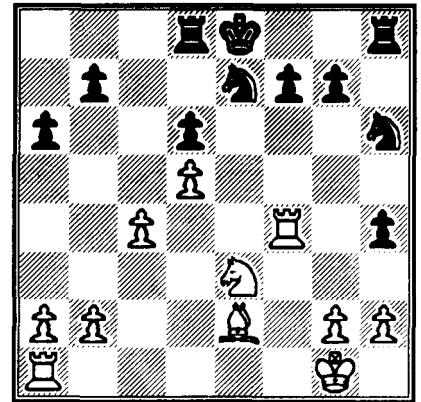
Sicilian B32

GM Jan Timman
GM Nigel Short

KRO Match (5)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 e5

5.Nb5 d6 6.c4 Be7 7.N1c3 a6 8.Na3 Be6
9.Be2 Bg5 10.Bxg5 Qxg5 11.O-O Rd8
12.N-a5 h5 13.Nc4 h4 14.Q 3 B-u3
15.exd5 Nce7 16.Qe3 Qxe3 17.Nxe3 Nh6
18.f4 exf4 19.Rxf4



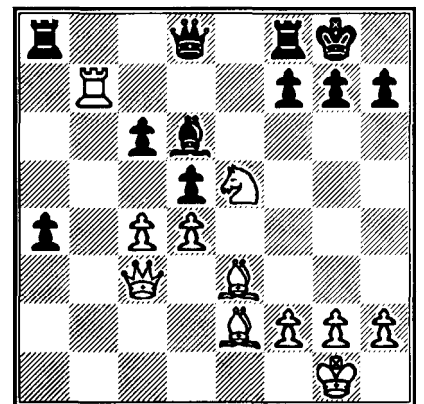
19...Ng6 20.Re4 + Kd7 21.Bg4 + Nxg4
22.Rxc4 Rde8 23.Nf5 Re2 24.b4 h3 25.c5
Ne5 26.Rxc7 dxc5 27.bxc5 hxg2 28.Rxc2
Nf3 + 29.Kf1 Re5 30.Nd6 Rxd5 31.Nxb7
Nxb2 + 32.Kg1 Nf3 + 33.Kf2 Rh3 34.Rg7
Ng5 35.Rg1 Rd2 + 36.Kf1 Rc3 0-1

Petroff C42

GM Nigel Short
GM Jan Timman

KRO Match (6)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 d6 4.Nf3 Nxe4
5.d4 d5 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.O-O Be7 8.c4 Nb4
9.Be2 O-O 10.Nc3 Be6 11.Be3 Bf5 12.Rc1
Nxc3 13.bxc3 Nxa2 14.Rc2 Bxc2 15.Qxc2
Nxc3 16.Qxc3 c6 17.Rb1 a5 18.Rxb7 a4
19.Ne5 Bd6



20.Nxc6 Qc8 21.Rb6 Ra6 22.c5 Rxb6
23.cxb6 Qb7 24.Na7 Qxb6 25.Nb5 Ra8
26.Bc1 Bf8 27.g3 g6 28.Kg2 Qe6 29.Bd3
Qc8 30.Bb2 a3 31.Ba1 Qxc3 32.Nxc3 Rd8
33.Bc2 Bg7 34.Na2 Rc8 35.Bb3 Rb8
36.Bc2 Rc8 37.Bb3 Rb8 38.Bc2 Draw ■



annotated by GM Yasser Seirawan

English Opening A36

GM Yasser Seirawan
GM Maxim Dlugy

U.S. Championship (15) 1989

Winning in the last round of a chess tournament is like a last-gasp two minute drill in football. If everything clicks beautifully and you score the needed touchdown, you ask yourself "Why didn't we do that earlier?" When things don't click, you have to sit and wait for another season.

History repeated itself this year. In a must-win last-round game, I faced Max Dlugy with the White pieces. Last year I failed to win — this year I scored at the end of my two minute drill. The reason for this year's success? A good start. In my view, Max played a defense that held some nuances with which he was unfamiliar. On the other hand, I have played this opening most of my life.

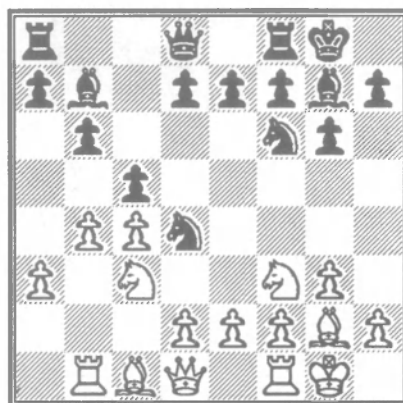
1.c4 c5 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7 4.Nc3 Nc6 5.a3 b6!?

An unusual move which I've faced only once before. More common are 5...a6 and 5...d6. With the text, Black cedes space on the Queenside in return for quick development of his Queen's Bishop.

6.Nf3

More natural is to grab the offered space by 6.b4 Bb7 7.Rb1. In this case, Max had prepared 7...cxb4? 8.axb4 Qc8, overlooking 9.Nd5! with advantage to White. Instead of exchanging on b4, Black should continue with 7...Rb8 with roughly equal chances.

6...Bb7 7.O-O Nf6 8.Rb1 O-O 9.b4 Nd4?



Needing only a draw to qualify for the Interzonals, it is natural that Max would seek piece exchanges. The move played doesn't give him what he was seeking. Maintaining the status quo with 9...Rb8 was best.

10.bxc5! Bxf3 11.exf3 bxc5

Both players were trying for this position from the opening because we had a strong difference of opinion. In return for giving up the two Bishops, Black has ruptured the White pawn structure and planted a big Knight on d4. But to quote Walter Browne: "...the Knights are as pretty as a picture. But what does he do with them?" That's the point. White is able to play around Black's Knight. The Bishop will positively beam down the long h1-a8 diagonal which helps control the crucial b7 square. In short, White has plans. What about Black?

12.Qa4 Qc7?

Max tries to "keep" the position through passive play. The plan fails. Why? Because White's position is inherently superior. The Bishop on g2 versus the Knight on d4 favors White.

As Black has to try to save his game through active play, it was necessary to choose between two better tries than the move played: 12...Rb8 and 12...d5. The pawn sac 12...Rb8 13.Qxa7 Ne2 + 14.Kh1 Nxc3 15.Rxb8 Qxb8 16.Qxb8 Rxb8 17.dxc3 Rb3 18.a4 Rxc3 19.Be3 Rxc4

20.Rb1 is messy. White is better off playing 12...Rb8 13.Bb2 Qc7 14.Nb5!? Nxb5 15.cxb5, when he has the initiative in return for a scrambled pawn structure. The other try, 12...d5, seems to contradict the good sense of keeping the position closed when your opponent has the two Bishops. The move does, however, contain some venom: 12...d5 13.cxd5 Nxd5 14.Nxd5 Qxd5 15.f4 Nf3 + 16.Kh1 Qh5! 17.h3 Rad8 when Black has good piece play. I intended to meet 12...d5 with 13.Rb7! dxc4 14.Qxc4! when White retains a plus. With the text move, Black drifts into a terrible ending.

13.d3 Rab8 14.Be3 Rb6 15.Nb5!

By eliminating Black's best piece, I uncover all sorts of small problems in Black's position. Specifically, the pawns on c5 and a7 become inviting targets.

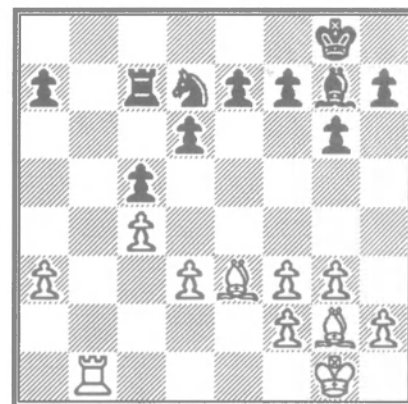
15...Nxb5

Mandatory, as 15...Qb8?? 16.Bxd4 cxd4 17.c5 Rb7 18.f4 makes the Bishop on g2 an overachiever.

16.Rxb5 Rxb5

Again, Black has no choice: 16...d6 17.Ra5 wins a pawn while retaining the initiative.

17.Qxb5 d6 18.Rb1 Nd7 19.Qb7 Rc8 20.Qxc7! Rxc7



In practical terms, the game is over. With control of the only open file and the two Bishops, White need only figure out a winning procedure. The simplest one is

to march the a-pawn to a6, follow it up with Rb1-b7 and splat. The major drawback is that Black intends to clog things up with ...Bg7-c3. How to prevent this defense?

21.Bd2!

As natural as a baby's smile. White is now ready for the a-pawn program.

21...Nb6?

Max accelerates the end of a forgettable game and walks right into my best shot. I had been busily calculating 21...Ne5? 22.Ba5 Rc6 23.Rb8+ Bf8 and 24.Bd8, intending f3-f4 winning. And if 21...Kf8 22.a4 (if 22.Ba5 Nb6 23.Bxb6 axb6 24.Rxb6 Bc3 is defensible, White would consider 23.f4 intending to sacrifice an Exchange on b6) 22...Ke8 23.f4 Kd8 24.a5 Kc8 25.a6 Nb6 27.Ba5. I was still working out the ramifications of a Bishop-of-opposite-colors ending when Max presented his head. In any event, the position is winning. Black's major problem can be traced back to 12...Qc7.

22.a4!

Destroying the blockade before it has a chance to get set.

22...e6 23.a5 Nd7 24.f4?!

Imprecise, but good enough to win. The a-pawn program is an easier winner. The simple 24.a6! is instant death for Black. White threatens f3-f4 and Bd2-a5. This would allow White either to effectively sac an Exchange, or penetrate to b7.

24...a6 25.Bb7 Nb8 26.Rb6 Bf8 27.Bxa6 Nxa6 28.Rxa6 Rb7 29.Rb6 Ra7 30.a6 Ra8 31.Kf1 d5 32.Ke2 Bg7 33.Be3 d4 34.Bc1 Bf8 35.Kd1 Kg7 36.g4 Kf6 37.f3 Ke7 38.Rb7+ Kd6 39.a7 Be7 40.Ba3 1-0

annotated by GM John Fedorowicz

Benko Gambit A57

**IM Jun Xu
GM John Fedorowicz**

World Team Champ. Lucerne 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.Nf3 Bb7!?

Other reasonable alternatives include 4...b4, 4...bxc4 or 4...a6. 4...g6? gets Black into trouble after 5.cxb5 a6 6.Nc3! axb5 7.e4 b4. In this position White gets a sizeable advantage with either 8.Nb5 or 8.e5.

5.a4 b4 6.Nbd2 d6

6...e6 7.e4 exd5 8.exd5 d6 9.Bd3 Be7 10.O-O O-O 11.Re1 with a slight edge.

7.e4 e5 8.g3

Black's development and activity give him the advantage after 8.dxe6?! fxe6 9.e5 (9.Bd3 Nc6 when Black's control of d4 gives him a good game) 9...dxe5 10.Nxe5 Qc7 11.Ndf3 Bd6 12.Ned3 O-O.

8...g6 9.Bg2 Bg7 10.O-O O-O 11.Ne1 Nbd7 12.f4?!

This seems a bit premature. To be on the safe side, White should prepare this break with Nd3, b3, Bb2, Qc2, and Rae1.

12...exf4 13.gxf4 Nh5 14.Nd3 f5

14...Bd4+ 15.Kh1 Qh4 Qe1 is satisfactory for White.

15.exf5 Bd4+?

This amounts to a big waste of time. **15...Rxf5** was indicated.

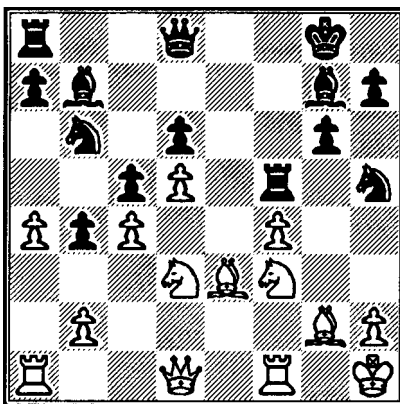
16.Kh1 Rxf5 17.Nf3!

Killing Black's threats and hitting the Bishop on d4.

17...Bg7 18.Be3?!

This quiet developing move turns the advantage over to Black. White could win material with 18.Bh3 Qf6!? 19.Bxf5 Qxf5 but Black's control over the light squares give him compensation for the exchange. 18.Ng5 may be White's best try, but after 18...Nb6 Black doesn't have many difficulties.

18...Nb6!



19.Qc2?!

A careless move. After 19.Rc1 Ba6 20.b3, White is still in the game.

19...Ba6 20.Nd2 Rb8!

With the strong threat of b3.

21.Qb3

The only way to prevent b3.

21...Rf8

Looking to occupy f5 with either a Knight or a Bishop.

22.Rae1 Bc8 23.Ne4 Bf5 24.Ng5 Qd7 25.Be4

Admitting defeat, but 25.Ne6 Qxa4 26.Qxa4 Nxa4 doesn't help. For the Exchange Black will get a lot of pawns.

25...h6 26.Bxf5 Qxf5 27.Nf3

27.Ne6 is met by 27...Ng3+ 28.hxg3 Qh3+ 29.Kg1 Qxg3+ 30.Kh1 Rf5 31.Qd1 Qh3+ 32.Kg1 Rh5! winning.

27...a5 28.Nxc5

Trying to mix it up.

28...dxc5 29.Bxc5 Qh3 30.Bxf8 Rxf8 31.Rf2 Nd7 32.d6 Kh8 33.Nd4 Qh4 34.Qe3 Nxf4 35.Nc6 Nd3! 36.Rxf8+ Nxf8 37.Rf1 Qxc4 38.Ne7 Kh7 39.Qg3 Ne5 40.Rd1

If 40.Rxf8 Bxf8 41.Qxe5 Qxf1 mate.

40...b3 41.Qg2 h5 42.Qd5 Qf4 43.Qg2 Qxa4 0-1

King's Indian Defense E92

**GM Viktor Kortchnoi
GM John Fedorowicz**

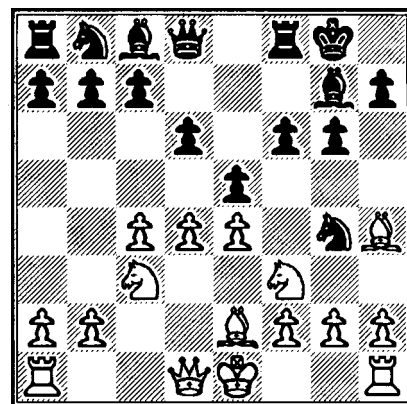
World Team Champ. Lucerne 1989

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.d4 O-O 6.Be2 e5 7.Be3

I was a little surprised by this. I was expecting 7.O-O Nc6 8.d5 Ne7 9.Ne1 Nd7 10.Be3 f5 11.f3 f4 12.Bf2 g5, with extremely sharp play.

7...Ng4 8.Bg5 f6 9.Bh4?

I give this move a question mark even though it is theory. Both 9.Bd2 and 9.Bc1 are better choices.



9...g5!

With this move, Black turns White's dark-squared Bishop into a pawn.

10.Bg3 Nh6

Threatening g4, gaining control of the d4 point.

11.dxe5

Kortchnoi thought for about one hour on this exchange. 11.d5 is met by 11...f5 12.exf5 Nxf5 13.Ne4 g4 14.Nfd2 h5 with the initiative.

11...dxe5 12.Qd5+ Kh8

Afterwards, the U.S. team was screaming for 12...Nf7!? — but it doesn't seem to make a difference.

13.c5

13.Qxd8 Rxd8 14.Nd5 Rd7 followed by ...c6 is good for Black.

13...c6! 14.Qxd8 Rxd8 15.Nd2

Hurrying to the defense of c5.

15...Bf8 16.Na4

Forced: 16.Nb3 Be6 17.Na4 Na6 18.Bxa6 bxa6 and Black gets activity on the b-file, while 16.b4? a5! blows the Queenside apart.

16...Be6?!

16...Rd4 17.b3 Nd7 18.Rc1 b5! 19.cxb6 Bb4 20.Rc2 (20.Nc3 axb6 21.a4 Nc5! wins) 20...axb6 and Black's position is close to winning.

17.b3 Nd7

17...b5!? 18.cxb6 axb6 19.Nxb6 Bb4 20.Nxa8 Rxd2 21.Kf1 Ba5 traps the Knight.

18.Rc1 Rac8?!

Again missing 18...b5 19.cxb6 Bb4.

19.f3 b5

Too little too late.

20.cxb6 axb6 21.Bf2 Bb4 22.Rc2 b5?

Missing the last chance with 22...Ra8!

23.Nb2!

Not 23.Nc5?? Nxc5 24.Bxc5 Rxd2.

23...Nb8 24.Nd3 Bf8 25.Nc5 Bf7 26.Be3 Ng8 27.h4

Ruining Black's Kingside pawn structure.

27...gxh4 28.Rxh4 Ne7 29.Rh1 Ng6 30.g3 Rc7 31.Kf2 Nd7 32.Na6 Rcc8 33.a4 bxa4 34.bxa4 c5 35.Rhcl Ne7! 36.Nxc5 Nxc5 37.Rxc5 Rxc5 38.Rxc5 Nf5 39.Rc2 Nxe3 40.Kxe3 Bh6 + 41.f4

Unfortunately for Black, White's a-pawn will help to decide the issue.

41...Rg8 42.Nf1 Ra8

If 42...Bb3, then 43.Rc6!

43.Bb5 Bb3 44.Rc3 Bd1

If 44...Ba4, then 45.Ra3!

45.Rc1 Bh5 46.Nd2!

The threat is Rh1.

46...Bg4 47.Rc6 Bg7 48.Nf3 h5 49.Nh4 exf4 + 50.gxf4 Kh7 51.Rc7 Rc8 52.Ra7 Rc3 + 53.Bd3 Kh6 54.e5! fxe5?

Losing immediately. Forced was 54...Rxd3, when 55.Kxd3 fxe5 56.Ra6 + Kh7 57.f5 wins.

55.Ra6 + 1-0

Symmetrical English A25

GM John Fedorowicz

IM Alexander Ivanov

U.S. Championship 1989

1.c4!?

Normally I play either 1.e4 or 1.d4. The reason I played 1.c4 was that Alexander's opening systems seem more organized against the other two moves.

1...e5

This came as a surprise. 1...g6 was expected.

2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.d3 Nge7 6.e3

This is in the spirit of a Closed Sicilian Reversed. White does have sensible alternatives, such as 6.Nf3 or 6.h4!?

6...a6 7.Nge2 O-O 8.Rb1 Rb8

Black had the possibility 8...b5 now it's not clear what White's best reply is: 9.cxb5 axb5 10.Nxb5 Rxa2 11.Nbc3 Ra8 12.b4 Bb7 13.b5 Na5 14.e4 and White has an edge; or 9.Nxb5 axb5 10.cxb5 Rxa2 11.bxc6 Nxc6 12.Nc3 Ra8 13.b4 and White has the better of it here as well.

9.b4! b5?!

Better is 9...d6.

10.cxb5 axb5 11.a4

With this simple move, Black starts getting pushed back.

11...bxa4 12.b5 Na7 13.Qxa4 Bb7 14.e4

Nac8 15.Ba3

I wanted to prevent d5, but perhaps it isn't necessary. 15.O-O keeps White's options open. 15...d5 would be met with 16.Qb3 when Black's main worry is the c5 point.

15...Nb6 16.Qb3 d6 17.O-O Qd7 18.f4

White is threatening 19.fxe5 dxe5 [19...Bxe5 20.d4]. In this position Black's Rook is tied to f7 (as is Black's King), the Knight on e7 is pinned, and the Nb6, Bb7, and Rb8 lack scope. White's idea is simply Rf2 and Rbf1.

18...c5 19.bxc6 Bxc6 20.fxe5 dxe5 21.Kh1

21.Rf2!?

21...Rb7 22.Qa2

Black, in addition to being tied up, was already in severe time pressure.

22...Nbc8 23.Rxb7 Bxb7 24.Qb3 Bc6 25.Nd5

Looking for 26.Nf6 to gain dark square control.

25...Bxd5 26.exd5

Black's hope for defense is a total blockade of d6.

26...Rd8 27.Nc3

27.d6? Nxd6 28.Bxd6 Qxd6 29.Qxf7 + is nothing for White.

27...Nf5 28.Bc5

Stopping the intended Nxe3.

28...Ncd6

28...h5!? was the best chance.

29.Ra1 Nd4 30.Qb6 Nc8 31.Qb1 Qc7 32.Bb4 Qb8 33.Ba5! Qxb1 + 34.Rxb1 Re8 35.Ne4! f5 36.d6 fxe4 37.d7 Rf8 38.Rb8 Bf6

Expecting 39.Rxc8 exd3 and Black is hanging on. To be honest, it took me a couple of minutes before I happened on capturing on c8 with the pawn.

39.dxc8 = (Q) 1-0

Garry's World by David Middleton



(Continued from page 3)

at the chessboard, and as our team captain that should have been Larry's chief concern too!

Concerning the ACF and USCF: the late 1970s saw America's top GMs become deeply dissatisfied with the policies of these organizations. In fact, Evans helped spearhead this protest movement. At that time, Mr. Evans was especially bitter about the policies of the ACF. The source of his resentment was the ACF's *carte blanche* support of Samuel Reshevsky. As a five-time winner of the U.S. crown, Mr. Evans complained to me of injustice to himself: "They never gave me a dime!"

Rather than indulge in the kind of hyperbole favored by Mr. Evans ("...shameless lies...") I'll let sleeping dogs lie. For the record, Mr. Evans has always supported the ACF in all decisions without "...a single conflict." I stand corrected.

I strongly dislike the bullying, overwrought tone of Mr. Evans' writings—as typified by his recently published letter to the FIDE delegates. (See **Inside Chess** Vol. 2, Issue 21, p. 28.) I also resent Mr. Evans' attempts to establish that my dispute with him somehow involves Garry Kasparov. Mr. Evans *once again* tries to drive a wedge between myself and Garry. My friendship with Garry is as strong as ever. During our last tournament together, Garry and I shared many meals and discussions and at the tournament's conclusion we played blitz all night long.

Garry and I do have strongly different views on FIDE and Active Chess. He wants to destroy FIDE and bury Active Chess. My view is that FIDE was established decades ago by the efforts of thousands of organizers and many federations. FIDE has built up an effective world organization. I've tried to counsel Garry to build a better product instead—saying that if he did, people would surely buy it. As for Active Chess, already GMs around the world have earned hundreds of thousands of dollars playing this popular form of the game. Why shut down this source of revenue? Despite our differences, however, the bonds of mutual respect, love for chess, and the deep desire to advance our sport have overcome our disagreements. Our bond is strong.

Yasser Seirawan ■